THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 38. FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1823. No. 52.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

PRINTING.

DAVID & MATTHEW MACLEAN,
At the Office of
The Pittsburgh Gazette,
Have procured from New-York and Philadelphia,
A VARIETY OF PLAIN AND
Ornamented TYPES,
Suitable for almost every description of
Letter-Press Printing,
And can execute
PAMPHLETS, HANDBILLS, BLANKS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c. &c.
With neatness and accuracy.

Bank of Pittsburgh,

5th May, 1823.

THE president and directors have this day declared a dividend of *three per cent* for the last six months. The same will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 12th inst.

Alex'r. Johnston, Jr.
May 16—3t. *Cashier*

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, and they have appointed Wednesday, the 11th day of June next, for hearing me and my creditors, at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

Ephraim Wright,
Farmer, Mifflin township
May 16, 1823—3t.eaw.

Cash for Wool.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are prepared to purchase WOOL, for which they will pay Cash, or Dry Goods of almost every description, at the lowest Cash prices.

Those having wool to sell will please to call at their FACTORY, (on Chartier's Creek, four miles from Pittsburgh, and less than one fourth of a mile below Baldwin's Mill, on the Steubenville Turnpike,) or at the store of *M'P Cassilly & Co.* Market Street, Pittsburgh, where they will keep an assortment of their own manufacture, besides European Goods, for the purpose of exchanging for Wool. Merchants and others wishing to purchase Cassinetts or Satinetts, and disposed to encourage western industry and manufactures, are requested to call and examine their goods, as the subscribers are determined to sell them as low as any of the same quality can be purchased for to the eastward, thereby saving to the purchaser both carriage and exchange.

They will likewise take in *Wool to Card* and *Cloth to Dress*, for customers, at the above place, as well as at the factory, and will attend at Mr. Cassilly's once a week, during the carding season to take out the Wool and return the Rolls and Cloth when finished, which will be with the greatest possible despatch.

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Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 20th April, from the subscriber, living in Pittsburgh, an apprentice to the Taylooring business, named ROBERT HUTCHINSON. He had on a linsey round jacket, blue cloth vest, blue casinet pantaloons, and half worn hat. Whoever takes up said apprentice and returns him to me shall have the above reward but no charges.

Leonard Louy.
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Members of the Pittsburgh Bible Society, least much as some of you may not know where to make payment of your annual dues, and that it is necessary for promoting the objects of the society to receive, as soon as possible, the balances due from all; you are therefore hereby informed that Robert Christy is the Treasurer for the present year, with whom you are respectfully requested to call, at his office in the Diamond, and discharge your respective accounts with the Society.

By order of the Board,
R. CHRISTY, Secy.

Wants a Situation,

A YOUNG MAN, who who regularly brought up to the Grocery business, and writes a handsome hand. He would be glad to engage with any Merchant, on reasonable terms, and make himself generally useful. Satisfactory reference can be produced from his last employers. A line addressed to A. B. at this Office, will meet with prompt attention.

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BEGS leave to announce to her friends and the public, her return to this place; also that she intends devoting a portion of her time to the instruction of a few Young Ladies. Her long experience in teaching, she hopes, will enable her to fulful those duties attached to the situation in a satisfactory manner. The terms may be known by applying to her at the house of Mr Gaby, corner of Liberty, and Fifth Sts.

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Commissioners' Office, Pittsburgh, May 9, 1823. 3

Pittsburgh March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally, that R. Patterson & Lambdin have appointed us their Assignees, and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

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at the old stand, corner of Wood and Third Streets) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

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COTTON YARN from the different Factories, Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

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Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

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For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.
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THE Books and accounts of the subscriber, are left in the hands *Thomas Enoch, Esq.* of Pittsburgh, to whom those indebted will please to call and make payment.

Charles M. Doughty.
May 9—3tews

For Sale.

A SERVANT BOY,

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted in sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,
CABINET-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business in

Front Street,

A WAY & CO.

Have just Received,
AND ARE NOW OPENING AT THEIR
Wholesale & Retail Store,
In Market, between Third and Fourth streets,
a large and general assortment of
MERCHANDISE,
Adapted to the spring and summer sales,
CONSISTING OF
Domestic, European & India
Silk, Woolen and Cotton
DRY GOODS.
TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF
LEGHORN & STRAW
BONNETS.
—ALSO—
Ladies' and Children's
MOROCCO SHOES,
AND AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF
BOLTING CLOTHS,
Of superior quality, and at Philadelphia prices

20 Boxes Machine Cards,

From the manufactories of W. Whitemore, New York, and Pliney Earle, Leicester, Massachusetts.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
Cast Steel, Comb Plate, Card Cleaners, and Tacks.

10 Casks fine dry Malaga WINE,
20 Boxes superior Muscatel RAISINS,
50 Kegs manufactured TOBACCO,
LINSEED OIL, by the barrel, &c. &c. &c.
Pittsburgh April 18—3tde3tse

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,
HAS REMOVED HIS
HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

The Subscribers,

HAVING been appointed by the court of Common Pleas, Trustees of John L. Glaser, an insolvent debtor, give notice to all persons indebted to the said J. L. Glaser, to make payment to them; and all persons having claims against the said Glaser, are desired to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr.
A JOHNSTON, Jr. } Trustees of J. L. Glaser.
Pittsburgh, Feb 7 —tf

For Sale or Rent,

And immediate possession given,

All that valuable FARM,

late the property of *John L. Glaser*, situate on the Butler Road, 3 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 150 acres, on which are erected a large and elegant

Mansion-House, Barns, Stables.

and suitable Out Houses, &c. &c. As this fine Farm is well known here, and persons at a distance, desirous of renting or purchasing, will no doubt examine it, a further description is thought unnecessary. The terms will be moderate, and payment, in case of sale, will be deferred to any reasonable time. The whole will be shown on application to Mr. Chambers, on the premises, or to either of the subscribers.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr.
A. JOHNSTON, Jr. } *Trustees*

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1823.—tf.

Louisville Insurance Office.

INSURANCE,

IS offered at a low rate per centum to all persons concerned in Steam Boat navigation either on the Ohio or Mississippi Rivers; and more particularly to those who are engaged in shipping the produce of the country, or investing their returns in Merchandise.

Those who are shippers per Steam Boats, Barges, Keels or Flats, or part owners thereof, are enabled to secure their interest from total or partial losses by Insurance, who would, in case of total loss be perhaps entirely divested of their whole property.

The Insurance Company are disposed to take risques at a low rate of premium on the first class of boats, and on merchandise shipped in them; and on all description of craft or merchandise on board, agreeably to the risque insurred.

The Insurance Company feel satisfied that when the principles of Insurance shall have been better understood by owners of boats or by shippers, that the maxim of Merchants will be here acknowledged and observed that, that trade which will not bear the expense of Insurance is not worth the pursuit. Proposidons will be received and acted upon between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 5 o'clock, P. M. on every week day.

Wm. S. Vernon, Sec'y.
No. 6, Fronter's Row
April 18.—3m

"Dickinson's Five Points."

THIS work is just published, and for sale at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.—Price 37½ Cents.

GAZETTE.

Usury Laws.

Mr. Maclean,—By inserting the following objections of Governor Robertson, of Louisiana, to an act entitled "An act to prevent usury," &c. presented to him by the legislature of that state for his signature, you will contribute, I think, towards dissipating some of the errors that exist in the minds of many on the same subject. L

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

On Usury.—The following message from Governor Robertson, of Louisiana, will amply reward the reader for its perusal. Laws for the prevention of Usury have been long the subject of public discussion; they have been combated by his Excellency with great force of argument. It is necessary further to remark, that in consequence of this message, the bill to which the Governor refused his sanction, was rejected.

From the Louisiana Advertiser, March 26.

Governor Robertson's Objections to the Usury Bill.

TO THE SENATE.

I have given to the act entitled "An act to prevent usury, and for other purposes," all the consideration which the very short time it has been before me, would allow me to bestow on it; and for the purpose of enabling the legislature again to act on it previous to their adjournment, returned it with the following objections.

It belongs to a class of laws which I do not approve; to a kind of legislation in the propriety of which I cannot concur.

Religion, the press, the price of labor, and articles of commerce, have all, from time to time, been subject to the regulations of government—one by one, however, they have been reluctantly freed from restraint and the great truth generally acknowledged, that mankind, when left to themselves, are better judges than their rulers of what best promotes their happiness and interests.

Too much interference in the affairs of individuals has been attended with the worst effects. Despotic governments manage every thing; all wisdom, virtue talent, is with those in power. The people, in their estimation, are ignorant, unworthy of confidence, unfit to be trusted even with their own concerns; others very kindly save them the trouble of acting or thinking for themselves, and make them pay usurious interest indeed, for the care they take of their property, their body and their souls. Free governments leave individuals, as much as possible, to themselves; indeed, freedom of action, and freedom of contract, abstaining always from injuring others by force or fraud, is the very definition of personal liberty—of that liberty which it is the duty of governments to respect. The citizens of our Republic are not minors in a state of of pupilage; they have not constituted their public servants their masters and guardians; they are not so modest as to deem themselves incompetent to attend to their own business, and they know very well that agents and managers do not take better views than their principals, of transactions on which their property depends.

The act under consideration does not appear to me to have been demanded by the community; that part of our society in this city, whose interests are particularly concerned and whose opinions deserve great weight, object to the measure as mischievous in its tendency. To the citizens of the country it is probably as unwelcome as unexpected. During the last summer and fall I travelled over the greatest portion of the state; I heard complaints of the want of an organized militia—of the situation of the public lands—of the defenceless state of the marine frontier. I heard nothing said of usury. If the evil exists, it is brought on individuals voluntarily, and mankind ordinarily are ashamed of denouncing their own follies, or whining over their own grievances.

That there is a want of money, I am not disposed to deny; but that it can be made by legislation more abundant and cheap, I cannot admit. It is not wonderful that there should be a want of specie, and of course any valuable representative of it, when we reflect on the falling off of the produce of the state, both as it respects quantity and price—on the need and occasion for funds always felt by an enterprising, flourishing and industrious people—on the exportation from the U. States, in the last eighteen months of upwards of 7,000,000 of dollars. In Boston alone, in a few months, nearly 2,000,000 were taken out of the accustomed range of its circulation—the pressure was great indeed, but that intelligent people resorted to no unusual expedients, neither to usury laws, nor stop laws, nor an increase of banks and consequent inundation of paper—they know very well that the movement of specie and its price were as independent of human ordinances as the currents of the ocean, which ebbing and flowing, seek their level, regardless of the chains of a Xerxes, or the mandates of a Canute. No individual, no community that has any thing of equal value to give for money, need be apprehensive of not obtaining it. It goes where it is wanted, and can be purchased with more certainty and more celerity than corn, cloth, or any article whatever—we as surely get money for produce, as produce for money—we as readily procure Spanish dollars for flour, cotton, &c. as in Spain they obtain those articles for their dollars: there is no danger of their being enabled to prevent their exportation—this experiment has been ineffectually tried in Spain, Portugal and other countries. Money escapes in spite of every effort to confine it—the attempt to do so is as futile as an effort to stop up the pores of the skin.

I am opposed, for my part, to regulate the price of any thing—the bread of the baker, the meat of the butcher, the money of those who have it, is their own property, as much so as their houses or goods—they have a perfect right to part with them or not on such terms, and on such alone as they may choose. Tolls at bridges, ferries, loans by chartered companies; these are privileges conferred by government, and of course, subject to such conditions as government may impose; but the property of individuals, acquired by their skill and labor stands on a widely different footing; its worth depends on the market price—a much better criterion of its value than any other by which it can be determined.

Such are the views of a general nature which have occurred to me in the hasty examination of the act under consideration; but I object to it more particularly because it holds out inducements to individuals of full age, in the full possession of their understanding, to violate contracts and promises which they have deliberately and voluntarily made whereas the laws should never interfere but for the purpose of enforcing agreements fairly entered into.

The provision, too, may be considered nugatory; it exists already almost a dead letter in the codes of the several States of the Union and in that of our own—nothing can be more conclusive to prove how reprobated it is in its effect, than the fact of its being seldom or never resorted to. But as if it were not enough to enable the persons themselves, contracting with each other, to break their pledge of faith, strangers to the transaction are asked to intermeddle for the noble purpose of filling the coffers of colleges and schools, and their own pockets with the money of others; altho' the party borrowing and alone concerned, may have never uttered a complaint, or have had reason to regret the loan he may have made—a business of bringing such suits would be amongst the most profitable, and at the same time the most disreputable in which a man could engage.

The effects of the act on trade and commerce, and indeed on all the transactions of society, will be I apprehend, in the highest degree unfavorable and ruinous. The 7th, 10th, 11th and 12th sections are particularly objectionable; they have a tendency to embarrass all money and exchange negotiations, by creating doubts, suspicions and difficulties, the bane of all commerce, and as yet happily unknown to this community. The money of the country will vanish from circulation when banks and capitalists find themselves shackled with inconvenient regulations unusual punishment and destructive litigation. The course of borrowing and lending is just such as circumstances and those whose interests are concerned have made it.

It necessarily in all intelligent and prudent societies, takes the best possible direction; if not, laws will not increase the evil. Men of principle will not borrow in a manner ruinous to their interests, men of honor will not lend as extortioners; these form the great body of the community; their rights ought not to be trampled upon under the vain expectation of reforming the prodigal, or of infusing charity into the bosoms of those who are strangers to benevolence and liberal feelings.

Objecting then on principle to many provisions of the act, believing, as I conscientiously do, that its effects will be injurious as well to the morals as to the pecuniary interests of society, I feel myself reluctantly compelled to withhold from it my approval.

TH. B. ROBERTSON.
New Orleans, March 24, 1823.

A curious production, purporting to be a biography of John Andrew Shulze, appeared in a late number of Grimler's German paper, and is going the rounds of the patent papers printed in that language. An article to the same purport has been got up in English, and is published in the last Intelligencer. This biography gives us an account of the birth, parentage and education of Mr. Shulze; or rather, a detail of the efforts of his father to make a scholar and a preacher of him, and of the complete failure therein.

It puts no feather in the cap of any man in this country, that his parents have been able to afford him all the opportunities and means of education; but it does so, when with limited opportunities, a man honorably attains to distinction and eminence. There is no republican who will question the correctness of this rule of judgment, according to which Mr. Shulze is destitute of all merit; taking for fact that which is set forth by his admirers.

The common subjects of biography have been, firm patriots, great warriors, great statesmen, great orators, and great rogues: and the object of giving their lives to the public has been, to incite youth to emulate the great and good, and to take warning from the fate of the bad, and to shun their example. Now we confess ourselves utterly at a loss to know the effect intended to be produced by the biography of Mr. Shulze. His life presents nothing worthy of imitation. With all his opportunities of excelling, no *instance* can be pointed out of his being distinguished for any thing. His biographer tells us, that his father sent him to school, and afterwards to the study of divinity: that he preached a short time, and abandoned the profession on account of the *Rheumatism*: that he kept store, and abandoned that for politics: that he is now a Senator—of whom there are thirty-two, besides himself, some of these incomparably greater men, and some of them less than he.

If any thing is shown by this biography, it is what has been shown a thousand times before, that fond fathers frequently pervert the intellect of their children, and fail when too late, that they have spent their money and their care upon the impracticable enterprise of "making a silk purse out of a sow's ear." Florid, (Va.) Intelligencer.

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For Sale.

A SERVANT BOY,

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,

CABINET-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business in

Front Street,
ONE DOOR EAST OF MARKET STREET,

and will be happy to execute all orders in his line with which he may be favored, and hopes by his attention to merit a share of patronage.

A WAY & CO.

Have just Received,
AND ARE NOW OPENING AT THEIR
Wholesale & Retail Store,
In Market, between Third and Fourth-streets, a large and general assortment of
MERCHANDISE,
Adapted to the spring and summer sales,
CONSISTING OF
Domestic, European & India
Silk, Woolen and Cotton
DRY GOODS.
TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF
LEGHORN & STRAW
BONNETS.
—ALSO—
Ladies' and Children's
MOROCCO SHOES,
AND AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF
BOLTING CLOTHS,
Of superior quality, and at Philadelphia prices

20 Boxes Machine Cards,

From the manufactories of W. Whitemore, New York, and Pitney Earle, Leicester, Massachusetts.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
Cast Steel, Comb Plate, Card Cleaners, and Tacks.

10 Casks fine dry Malaga WINE,
20 Boxes superior Muscatel RAISINS,
50 Kegs manufactured TOBACCO,
LINSEED OIL, by the barrel, &c. &c. &c.
Pittsburgh April 18—3tde3tse

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,
HAS REMOVED HIS
HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh Dec. 6.—tf.

The Subscribers,

HAVING been appointed by the court of Common Pleas, Trustees of John L. Glaser, an insolvent debtor, give notice to all persons indebted to the said J. L. Glaser, to make payment to them; and all persons having claims against the said Glaser, are desired to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr.
A JOHNSTON, Jr. } Trustees of J. L. Glaser.

Pittsburgh, Feb 7 —tf

For Sale or Rent,

And immediate possession given,
All that valuable FARM,
late the property of *John L. Glaser,* situate on the Butler Road, 3 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 150 acres, on which are erected a large and elegant

Mansion-House, Barns, Stables,

and suitable Out Houses, &c. &c. As this fine Farm is well known here, and persons at a distance, desirous of renting or purchasing, will no doubt examine it, a further description is thought unnecessary. The terms will be moderate, and payment, in case of sale, will be deferred to any reasonable time. The whole will be shown on application to Mr. Chambers, on the premises, or to either of the subscribers.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr.
A. JOHNSTON, Jr. } *Trustees*

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1823.—tf.

Louisville Insurance Office.

INSURANCE,

IS offered at a low rate per centum to all persons concerned in Steam Boat navigation either on the Ohio or Mississippi Rivers; and more particularly to those who are engaged in shipping the produce of the country, or investing their returns in Merchandise.

Those who are shippers per Steam Boats, Barges, Keels or Flats, or part owners thereof, are enabled to secure their interest from total or partial losses by Insurance, who would, in case of total loss be perhaps entirely divested of their whole property.

The Insurance Company are disposed to take risques at a low rate of premium on the first class of boats, and on merchandise shipped in them; and on all description of craft or merchandise on board, agreeably to the risque incurred.

The Insurance Company feel satisfied that when the principles of Insurance shall have been better understood by owners of boats or by shippers, that the maxim of Merchants will be here acknowledged and observed that, that trade which will not bear the expense of Insurance is not worth the pursuit. Propositions will be received and acted upon between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock, P. M. on every week day.

Wm. S. Vernon, Sec'y.
No. 6, Prather's Row
April 18.—3m

"Dickinson's Five Points."

THIS work is just published, and for sale at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.—Price 62½ Cents.

Subscribers are requested to call for their books

GAZETTE.

Usury Laws.

Mr. Maclean,—By inserting the following objections of Governor Robertson, of Louisiana, to an act entitled "An act to prevent usury," &c. presented to him by the legislature of that state for his signature, you will contribute, I think, towards dissipating *some* of the errors that exist in the minds of many on the same subject. L

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

On Usury.—The following message from Governor Robertson, of Louisiana, will amply reward the reader for its perusal. Laws for the prevention of Usury have been long the subject of public discussion; they have been combated by his Excellency with great force of argument. It is necessary further to remark, that in consequence of this message, the bill to which the Governor refused his sanction, was rejected.

From the Louisiana Advertiser, March 26.

Governor Robertson's Objections to the Usury Bill

TO THE SENATE.

I have given to the act entitled "An act to prevent usury, and for other purposes," all the consideration which the very short time it has been before me, would allow me to bestow on it; and for the purpose of enabling the legislature again to act on it previous to their adjournment, returned it with the following objections.

It belongs to a class of laws which I do not approve; to a kind of legislation in the propriety of which I cannot concur.

Religion, the press, the price of labor, and articles of commerce have all, from time to time, been subject to the regulations of government—one by one, however, they have been reluctantly freed from restraint and the great truth generally acknowledged, that mankind, when left to themselves, are better judges than their rulers of what best promotes their happiness and interests

Too much interference in the affairs of individuals has been attended with the worst effects Despotic governments manage every thing; all wisdom, virtue talent is with those in power. The people, in their estimation are ignorant, unworthy of confidence unfit to be trusted even with their own concerns; others very kindly save them the trouble of acting or thinking for themselves, and make them pay usurious interest indeed for the care they take of their property their body and their souls. Free governments leave individuals, as much as possible, to themselves; indeed, freedom of action, and freedom of contract, abstaining always from injuring others by force or fraud, is the very definition of personal liberty—of that liberty which it is the duty of governments to respect The citizens of our Republic are not minors in a state of of pupilage; they have not constituted their public servants their masters and guardians; they are not so modest as to deem themselves incompetent to attend to their own business and they know very well that agents and managers do not take better views than their principals, of transactions on which their property depends

The act under consideration does not appear to me to have been demanded by the community; that part of our society in this city, whose interests are particularly concerned and whose opinions deserve great weight, object to the measure as mischievous in its tendency. To the citizens of the country it is probably as unwelcome as unexpected During the last summer and fall I travelled over the greatest portion of the state; I heard complaints of the want of an organized militia—of the situation of the public lands—of the defenceless state of the marine frontier I heard nothing said of usury If the evil exists, it is brought on individuals voluntarily, and mankind ordinarily are ashamed of denouncing their own follies, or whining over their own grievances.

That there is a want of money, I am not disposed to deny; but that it can be made by legislation more abundant and cheap, I cannot admit. It is not wonderful that there should be a want of specie, and of course any valuable representative of it, when we reflect on the falling off of the produce of the state, both as it respects quantity and price—on the need and occasion for funds always felt by an enterprizing, flourishing and industrious people—on the exportation from the U. States, in the last eighteen months of upwards of 7,000,000 of dollars. In Boston alone, in a few months, nearly 2,000,000 were taken out of the accustomed range of its circulation—the pressure was great indeed, but that intelligent people resorted to no unusual expedients, neither to usury laws, nor stop laws, nor an increase of banks and consequent inundation of paper—they knew very well that the movement of specie and its price were as independent of human ordinances as the currents of the ocean, which ebbing and flowing, seek their level, regardless of the chains of a Xerxes, or the mandates of a Canute No individual, no community that has any thing of equal value to give for money, need be apprehensive of not obtaining it. It goes where it is wanted, and can be purchased with more certainty and more celerity than corn, cloth, or any article whatever—we as surely get money for produce, as produce for money—we as readily procure Spanish dollars for flour, cotton, &c. as in Spain they obtain these articles for their dollars: there is no danger of their being enabled to prevent their exportation—this experiment has been sufficiently tried in Spain, Portugal and other countries. Money escapes in spite of every effort to confine it—the attempt to do so is as futile as an effort to stop up the pores of the skin.

I am opposed, for my part, to regulate the price of any thing—the bread of the baker, the meat of the butcher, the money of those who have it, is their own property, as much so as their houses or goods—they have a perfect right to part with them or not on such terms, and on such alone as they may choose. Tolls at bridges, ferries, loans by chartered companies; these are privileges conferred by government, and of course, subject to such conditions as government may impose; but the property of individuals, acquired by their skill and labor stands on a widely different footing; its worth depends on the market price—a much better criterion of its value than any other by which it can be determined.

Such are the views of a general nature which have occurred to me in the hasty examination of the act under consideration; ut I object to it more particularly because it holds out inducements to individuals of full age, in the full possession of their understanding, to violate contracts and promises which they have deliberately and voluntarily made whereas the laws should never interfere but for the purpose of enforcing agreements fairly entered into.

The provision, too, may be considered nugatory; it exists already almost a dead letter in the codes of the several States of the Union and in that of our own—nothing can be more conclusive to prove how reprobated it is in its effect, than the fact of its being seldom or never resorted to But as if it were not enough to enable the persons themselves contracting with each other, to break their pledge of faith strangers to the transaction are asked to intermeddle for the noble purpose of filling the coffers of colleges and schools, and their own pockets with the money of others; altho' the party borrowing and alone concerned, may have never uttered a complaint, or have had reason to regret the loan he may have made—a business of bringing such suits would be amongst the most profitable, and at the same time the most disreputable in which a man could engage.

The effects of the act on trade and commerce, and indeed on all the transactions of society, will be I apprehend, in the highest degree unfavorable and ruinous. The 7th, 10th, 11th and 12th sections are particularly objectionable; they have a tendency to embarrass all money and exchange negotiations, by creating doubts, suspicions and difficulties, the bane of all commerce, and as yet happily unknown to this community. The money of the country will vanish from circulation when banks and capitalists find themselves shackled with inconvenient regulations unusual punishment and destructive litigation The course of borrowing and lending is just such as circumstances and those whose interests are concerned have made it.

It necessarily in all intelligent and prudent societies, takes the best possible direction; if not, laws will not increase the evil. Men of principle will not borrow in a manner ruinous to their interests, men of honor will not lend as extortioners; these form the great body of the community; their rights ought not to be trampled upon under the vain expectation of reforming the prodigal, or of infusing charity into the bosoms of those who are strangers to benevolence and liberal feelings

Objecting then on principle to many provisions of the act, believing, as I conscientiously do, that its effects will be injurious as well to the morals as to the pecuniary interests of society, I feel myself reluctantly compelled to withhold from it my approval.

TH. B. ROBERTSON.

New Orleans, March 24, 1823.

A curious production, purporting to be a biography of John Andrew Shulze, appeared in a late number of Grimler's German paper, and is going the rounds of the patent papers printed in that language. An article to the same purport has been got up in English, and is published in the last Intelligencer This biography gives us an account of the birth parentage and education of Mr. Shulze; or rather, a detail of the efforts of his father to make a scholar and a preacher of him, and of the complete failure therein.

It puts no feather in the cap of any man in this country, that his parents have been able to afford him all the opportunities and means of education; but it does so, when with limited opportunities, a man honorably attains to distinction and eminence. There is no republican who will question the correctness of this rule of judgment, according to which Mr. Shulze is destitute of all merit; taking for fact that which is set forth by his admirers.

The common subjects of biography have been, firm patriots, great warriors, great statesmen, great orators, and great rogues: and the object of giving their lives to the public has been, to incite youth to emulate the great and good, and to take warning from the fate of the bad, and to shun their example Now we confess ourselves utterly at a loss to know the effect intended to be produced by the biography of Mr. Shulze. His life presents nothing worthy of imitation. With all his opportunities of excelling, *no instance* can be pointed out of his being distinguished for any thing. His biographer tells us, that his father sent him to school, and afterwards to the study of divinity: that he preached a short time, and abandoned the profession on account of the *Rheumatism*: that he kept store, and abandoned that for politics: that he is now a Senator—of whom there are thirty-two, besides himself, some of these incomparably greater men, and none of them less than he.

If any thing is shown by this biography, it is what has been shown a thousand times before, that fond fathers frequently overrate the intellect of their children, and find when too late that they have spent their money and their care upon the impracticable enterprise of "*making a silk purse out of a sow's ear.*"—*Morrist. Chronicle.*

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1823.

From the Lancaster Gazette.

There is a marked similarity observable in the proceedings of the enemies of liberty and equal rights in all countries. In England, the oppressed people, who assembled in quiet meetings to obtain from their government an amelioration of their unhappy condition by petition and remonstrance—who begged that they might be *restored* to a participation, by a fair representation, in their government, by which their grievances might be made known, their rights advocated, and their sufferings vindicated—their miseries were mocked, their prayers for reform insulted—they were punished—attacked by the swords of a merciless soldiery, and their leaders denounced as *radicals*, a term used by way of reproach, but which in itself conveyed an idea honorable to those on whom it was bestowed: They were distinguished by their labors in favor of equal rights—they exerted themselves to raise the mechanic, the working and industrious classes to the political level to which their virtues, their usefulness, their intelligence—and *nature* entitled them. This, in the eyes of the nobility, and privileged gentry of England was a crime not to be forgiven, they were punished and denounced as *radicals*.

I have said "there is a marked similarity observable in the proceedings of the enemies of liberty and equal rights in all countries." The term *Radical*, was the watch-word in England to point out to those in power the victim for persecution. When the people of Pennsylvania found fault with the administration of Mr. Findlay, and attempted to elect in his place a man in whom they had confidence—such as became active on the occasion were denounced by the administration party—by *Bache, Worrell, Frick, Mowry* and the rest of the confederates, as *radicals*. This term, the signal of proscription, adopted by the Aristocracy of England, was, by these their imitators and admirers, adopted, as a term of reproach against all who asserted their constitutional rights and had the firmness to oppose the party in power.

In degraded, plundered, enslaved Italy, a number of determined men, belonging to all classes—princes, nobles, citizens and peasants, formed themselves into a society, under the name of Carbonarii, for the delivetance of their country from an odious despotism. They liberated the kingdom of Naples and formed a constitutional government, without bloodshed or violence of any kind. The example was followed in Piedmont with like success, and the friends of mankind rejoiced in the liberation of a people with whom are associated in our minds all that is grand and glorious: but the arm of despotic power was extended and liberty expired in blood. The unfortunate Carbonarii were hunted down like wild beasts of the forest—they were imprisoned, exiled, or put to death—and he term *Carbonari* has become a term of reproach in the mouths of the enemies of liberty.

I say again "*there is a marked similarity observable in the proceedings of the enemies of liberty and equal rights in all countries!*"

The Carbonari, like that of *Radical*, has been adopted in derision by one of the leaders of the Shulze faction. Mr. Mowry has applied it with his usual acuteness to a number of the citizens of Lebanon county, who attended the meeting which so decidedly opposed legislative interference in nominating a governor: and fearing the term Carbonarii would not be sufficiently pointed or understood instead of Chief of the Carbonarii, he translates it *Chief of the Colliers*, which he applies with his usual wit and propriety to a highly esteemed citizen.

The faction of which Mr. Mowry is leader, may show their hatred of the friends of liberty in Europe; but they are mistaken if they imagine the free men of Pennsylvania will be pleased with their idiotic sarcasms against an unfortunate people who have failed in their struggle to reach that state of happy equality which we possess: Nor will the conversion of an honorable appellation to a term of reproach alter the original acceptation with the honest, the liberal or the discerning. We are *radicals*, if they please—we are friends of reform—*radical* reform, and glory in the title—we are *in chains*, and our labor secures to us independence. We are carbonarii, or *colliers*,—we subject the *mountains*, the *forests* and the *mines* of our country to our country's good—we are *farmers*, clodhoppers, if they choose to call us so in the overflow of their wit, the main stay of the land;—and we are *citizens*, —*free men*—proud of our independence and determined to defend and maintain it pure and unsullied against all combinations. We know our rights and will prove how highly we venerate and regard them by repelling the attempt of the legislature to infringe them, and treating with contempt the servile printers who prostitute their presses to insult and injure the people who give them bread.

From the United States' Gazette.

The importance attached in the public mind to the question, whether war is or shall be declared by France against Spain, is not well founded. The only object of attention should be the actual commencement of it. In modern times the declaration of war, as a matter of form, is usually dispensed with. When the parties are really determined to engage in it, each at once so to time the actual resort to force, as may secure advantages or reconcile the rest of the world to an approbation of its measures. According to the soundest writers upon the *law of war*, particularly Bynkershock the declaration is not necessary. But our Republic stands in this respect, upon a peculiar footing. War can be declared only by Congress, and of course it cannot be commenced before the declaration. But even this provision amounts to no more than an indication of the spirit of our institutions, the reality of which may be practically evaded. When we are attacked or imminently threatened, the necessity of the situation cannot wait for form, and the public force is immediately and strenuously wielded in self protection, without awaiting the tardy sanction of constitutional authority. In this case of defensive war, there is no difference of opinion respecting the duty and justification of the Executive. But the opposite hypothesis of aggressive war may be canvassed, and ostensively justified in the same manner. The Executive alone is the organ of intercourse with foreign powers. It alone comes into direct contact with them, and may render the touch offensive or agreeable, as may suit its intentions. Complaints may be passed over, justice evaded, positive wrong sanctioned, a surly and impetuous intercourse may be prolonged till it is reciprocated and the resentment following the sense of insult and wrong may be matured into open and active hostility. So true it is, that with us, *the real guardian of the peace of the nation is the Executive*. The legislature can do but little else than follow suit. It has the power of refusing appropriations. But this is a feeble and fallacious barrier. After the Executive has succeeded in provoking war, Congress are nevertheless bound to grant the means of protecting the country, and will always be found ready to perform the obligation, without regard to the causes and manner of its commencement.

Foreign.

From the New York American.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—A large fleet of vessels arrived yesterday from various parts of the world, and among them the William Thompson and Manhattan from Liverpool, and Maria from London, bringing dates from the latter capital, down to the 6th and from Liverpool to the 8th of April, inclusive, and we are thus enabled to lay before our readers something like a continued account of the state of affairs. It would seem that, after the departure for Paris of the Duke of Angouleme, strong indications were perceived of an insubordinate spirit in the army, which extended from emissaries (as it is said) in England, to the army of the Pyrenees, and thence to the Bureau of War, in Paris. Several officers, going in the coach to Bordeaux, were arrested on the route—among them an aid de camp of Gen. Guilleminot, the chief of the staff. Victor, the Minister of War, was despatched in great haste from Paris, with the appointment of Major General of the Army, and for the purpose, as is surmised, of restoring order and punishing summarily the disaffected. The Viscount Dijeou was, charged *ad interim* with the portfeuille of the War Department. In this state matters were left in this particular. The reported Declaration of War turns out, as we had anticipated, to be without foundation; and indeed the English and French journals generally, seem to entertain the opinion which we have expressed, that no such declaration will be made in any event. The English Parliament adjourned on the 27th of March for a fortnight; previously to which it was stated by the ministers to both houses of Parliament, that on the 14th of April which was the first open day after the recess, they would submit all the papers relative to the negotiations at Verona, and to the part taken in them by England. It will be seen by the conversation which passed between Lord John Russell and Mr Canning, in reference to the extent of the obligations of Great Britain to support the Bourbon dynasty, that expectations are entertained by the Opposition that the throne of Louis XVIII will be endangered by the crusade against Spain. England it seems is only bound in common with the other Holy Allies, to take up arms against any change in the French government effected for the benefit of any of the Bonaparte family.—In other cases, these allies are only bound to consult together; but there is no stipulation as to how their consultations shall be rendered effective.

The London Times, of the 29th, gives in the shape of an official report, the particulars of a very singular and affecting calamity which occurred in the Island of Malta. According to ancient usage, all the boys from 8 to 15 years of age were collected on the first day of the Carnival, and after being paraded through the country, were led into a church to receive the wonted supply of bread, with which this ceremony usually concluded. Unfortunately they were followed into the church by an immense unruly crowd; owing to which, and the unfortunate construction of the church the children became so jammed and pressed together at one extremity, that, falling down from exhaustion and want of air, more than 110 of them perished before the church could be cleared.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 25.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE BOURBONS OF FRANCE.

Lord John Russell said, that as he had the pleasure of seeing the right honorable secretary of state for foreign affairs once more in his place, he should take the opportunity of putting a question to him, to which he thought that he was entitled to receive an answer. At the time when the madness of certain powers was going to plunge a considerable part of Europe in a needless and unjustifiable war, which might extend far beyond the intentions of those who were most eager to commence it, he considered it to be right that both parliament and the country should clearly understand the relative situation in which England stood with regard to foreign powers. He therefore begged leave to ask the right honorable gentleman opposite, whether there was any stipulation in any treaty to which this country was a party, by which it was bound, either directly or indirectly, to guarantee the crown of France to Louis XVIII or any of his successors of the Bourbon family?

Mr. Canning was sure that the house would see the difficulty in which he was placed by the question which the noble lord had just put to him. A question of so grave and important a character required the examination of many treaties before a correct and explicit answer could be given to it. Whatever information was to be supplied to the house upon it, must be extracted from these treaties which were laid on the table of the house in the session of 1814, and which subsequently received the approbation of both houses of parliament. Among these treaties, he believed, there was one which contained a stipulation, that in case any attempt to seize the crown of France were made by its late usurper or any of his family, the allied powers were to put themselves into action to resist it with all their united forces. [Hear, hear.] He likewise believed, that in case of a revolution arising in France from any other cause, and being directed by any other persons, a stipulation in another of the treaties made it incumbent upon the allies, or at least upon Prussia, Russia, Austria and England, which were bound by separate treaties with each other, to meet together and to consult in common what measures it might be prudent for them to take in consequence. Perhaps in the mass of treaties there might be other stipulations relating to this subject; but taken as he was thus unexpectedly, he must observe that the stipulations to which he had just alluded were the only stipulations which suggested themselves to the instant to his recollection.

Lord J. Russell admitted, that after the statement which the right honorable gentleman had just made, he should not be justified in pressing upon him at that time for further explanation. He must, however, express a hope, that the right honorable gentleman would duly consider the various treaties to which he had just referred, in order that he might explain to the house as soon as possible the situation which the country occupied at present in relation to foreign powers.—He said this, because he was sure that the right honorable gentleman must be aware that the unprincipled invasion of Spain by France might in a short time totally alter our present situation with the latter power. Besides, it was incumbent on the ministers of this country, after having expended a thousand millions to place the Bourbons on the throne of France, in the fond hopes obtaining from them a firmer security for the continuance of peace and tranquillity in Europe, than could be obtained from any other family; it was highly incumbent, he repeated, upon them, to clear themselves from even the suspicion of being bound by any stipulation to expend even a single shilling in future in behalf of so worthless and imbecile a family. [Great cheering.]

On the following evening, Mr Canning stated that, in consequence of the question put by lord J. Russell, he had since examined the treaties, and was enabled to confirm what he had stated as his first impression, that England was only bound to maintain the Bourbons against the family of Napoleon. The same statement was made by Lord Liverpool in the house of lords.

Paris, April 3. A letter from the brave Gen. Quesada, which has been received at Paris states positively, that Sanios Ladron had attacked the constitutional troops, 1400 strong, at Rancana and Nandaniez, in Navarre; and that he made 600 prisoners, and took all the materiel. The victory was most complete, only 200 men were able to get back to Pampeluna.

Distressing Shipwreck.

London, April 5.

Loss of the Alert Packet. The following painfully interesting particulars of this most distressing catastrophe are derived from the oral relation of one of the cabin passengers, a respectable tradesman of Liverpool, who was fortunately saved. The account thus drawn up was published in the Liverpool Courier of Wednesday last. It is a mournful detail.

"We sailed from the Pigeon-house, Dublin, at half past 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening. There were, as nearly as I can judge fifteen passengers including myself, in the cabin. Among them were three ladies, one of whom had an infant about eleven months old with her. The appearance of the cabin passengers was most respectable. We had a favorable breeze through the night, and made the Welsh coast early in the morning. About ten o'clock, however (as I have since understood) the breeze died away, and the packet was driven, by the force of the current, towards the West Mouse Rock. Captain Morgan immediately ordered the boat ahead, in the full confidence that it would succeed in towing the packet out of danger. But in this he was unhappily disappointed, the unfortunate vessel being driven, by the strength of the tide, on the fatal rock. It was about half past ten o'clock when she struck. I was in my birth in the cabin, at the moment. The shock, though not very violent, was sufficient to rouse me. I started up instantly and found the passengers in the cabin in a state of confusion and alarm. I immediately ran upon deck and found it in a similar state of confusion. I returned to the cabin, and discovered, with feelings not to be described, that the water had, in the mean time, made its way into it. The confusion and alarm among the passengers increased with the increasing danger.—The ladies were screaming with affright, and even the gentlemen were alarmed at the imminency of the danger which threatened them. I immediately quitted this scene of horror, and making my way upon deck, ran up the shrouds. At this moment the water had risen to a considerable height in the hold, and baffled every exertion which was made by the passengers and such of the crew as remained on board, to bale it out. I now saw, for the first time, the boat ahead a short distance from the extremity of the bowsprit, with several of the packet's crew in it. I came down the shrouds, and making my way towards the bowsprit, endeavored to get into the boat. I was, however, prevented by some persons belonging to the packet around me, who stated, that if I were allowed to get into the boat, there would be a general rush towards it, by which means it would run the risk of being swamped, and thus cut off the only chance of any person being saved. Determined, however, to renew the attempt at a favorable moment, I remained concealed in the fore part of the vessel.

Espying my opportunity when the boat was a yard or two from the extremity of the bowsprit, and when I had seen the last seaman get into it, I ran along the bowsprit, but in attempting to get into the boat I unfortunately fell into the sea. I was taken up by the crew, who pulled me into the boat, being the first passenger who was received into it. At this moment several passengers made their way along the bowsprit, to endeavor to get into the boat, some of whom succeeded in gaining it, whilst others fell into the water and drowned. The boat still remained at a short distance from the bowsprit of the vessel, those already on board deeming it unsafe to come too near, for fear of a rush being made by the crowd left on board the packet to get in. The captain next made an attempt to reach the boat, by plunging into the water from the bowsprit and swimming towards it. A rope was thrown towards him by one of his crew, which he was so fortunate as to grasp, and was pulled into the boat. As soon as he caught hold of the rope several unfortunate passengers, who had plunged into the sea at the same moment with the captain, were observed to cling to his body, in the hope of saving themselves by that means; but, such was the crowded state of the boat, which was already almost level with the water, that the crew dared not take any more into it, and they were abandoned to their fate. When we rowed finally off, we left four or five unfortunate men struggling in the water, with no chance of escape from an untimely grave. A boy, about fourteen years of age, and who, as I understood, was the cabin boy, was about this time observed to lash himself to a piece of wood, and throw himself into the sea, in the hope of supporting himself till the arrival of succor. Just as it was determined to quit the sinking vessel, a man got hold of the boat, to which he clung, earnestly entreating the crew to take him in; but they, fearing that the boat might be sunk with the additional weight on one side, lashed him to its side. In this state he remained for nearly an hour, when the people, finding that he retarded the boat's way through the water, (the tide then running strongly against them) deemed it expedient, at all risks, to take him in, which they happily accomplished. During the time they were rowing towards the shore, which was attended with great difficulty and fatigue, I kept my eye fixed upon the packet, which was driving fast off the land. Of the precise moment at which she disappeared, I cannot speak with certainty; but she must, I think, have sunk about three quarters of an hour after we quitted her, and whilst we were in the act of landing; for when I looked for her from the shore, I could not discover her, and a man who met us when we landed, stated, that he had seen her go down. No sooner had the crew landed the passengers who were fortunately saved, several of whom were in a state of great exhaustion from having been in the water, than they heroically resolved, although the boat was nearly half full of water, to return with all expedition to the spot where the packet was supposed to have sunk. They went accordingly, and succeeded in rescuing three individuals who had sustained themselves in the water by some buoyant articles from a watery grave.

"It were in vain to attempt to describe the scene of horror which the deck of the packet exhibited, when we were on the point of quitting forever the multitude which crowded it. It was a scene which would have melted the hardest heart. For some time before that moment all hope of preservation had been abandoned, and the unfortunate crowd were waiting, in awful suspense, the dreadful death which stared them in the face. Many of them had fallen on their knees, and were imploring the mercy of Heaven; whilst others were sending up the most piteous and heart rending screams, which drew tears even from those in the boat who had some chance of escape.

"There were many women on board, with young children, to whom they clung with a mother's fondness in this scene of death, the frantic shrieks extorted by their maternal agony, were most piercing, and were heard long after the boat had quitted the sinking wreck. A poor soldier had his wife family on board consisting of his wife and several children, and was observed endeavoring to afford them that consolation in that awful situation which was denied to himself. In short, it was a scene of horror which has seldom been equalled, and such as I trust I shall never behold again."

This most dreadful shipwreck appears from the information which we have been able to gather, to have been caused by the packet being kept close in with the Welsh shore. If a vessel can be run between the Skerries and the main land, the passage is, we understand, thereby considerably shortened. This it is supposed, was the object of the Captain of the Alert; but the breeze dying unexpectedly away and a strong current running in the direction of the breakers, a loss of human life ensued the bare mention of which makes one shudder. The captain, we hear, is like a man distracted, fearing the catastrophe will be imputed to neglect or carelessness on his part. The gentleman from whom we received the substance of the preceding narrative, was not on deck when the vessel was drifting towards the rocks; but he said that it was his individual opinion, as well as the opinion of the survivors with whom he conversed, that no blame was imputable to the captain.

Twenty-nine of the bodies have been found and taken to Holyhead churchyard.

FROM GIBRALTAR.—The papers from Gibraltar are to the 27th of March inclusive. The Spanish Cortes had been lately engaged in discussing certain instructions for the administration of the Spanish provinces beyond the seas. The inhabitants of Madrid (says the *Universal*) are sorry for the departure of the King and government; but they are sensible that the sacrifice to which they submit is of the greatest importance, and that this measure alone will contribute more effectually than many victories, to defeat the plans of our enemies.

THE GREEKS.—The Gibraltar papers contain a complete confirmation of the cheering news recently received of the success of the Greeks over their barbarous oppressors. Of 32,000 Turks who penetrated in August last into the Morea, only 8 or 9000 remained. All the others perished partly in the combats that had taken place, and partly by famine. "The Turkish squadron had returned to Constantinople after having another vessel of 80 guns burnt in sight of the Dardanelles and having lost more than 30 vessels of war, which were driven on shore in a tempest. I cannot describe the ardor which prevails in the Archipelago, nor the admiration with which the English have inspired the Greeks. Drama Ali, who commanded at Corinth, has recently been poisoned."—*Com. Adv.*

SONS OF HERCULES.

From the National Gazette.

Mr. Editor—Your late editorial notice of Rousseel, who has made his appearance in London, induced me to refer to some notes taken a few years since in France, where I witnessed several exhibitions of his astonishing muscular powers. I have hitherto considered my accounts as savoring too much of the marvellous, for the credulity of most readers, and would scarcely dare to offer you this article were not the principal facts partially confirmed by your own notice. B.

Among a great many public exhibitions, I have witnessed none with more interest and pleasure than the surprising athletic feats of two brothers named Roussel. They are natives of Lille, in the Department of Nord, and hence derive their appellation of *Les Hercules du Nord*. They have a sister who partaking of their nature, is a prodigy and scarcely to be called feminine.

Nature has cast these two brothers in her finest mould, and so alike as to render it sometimes difficult to tell them apart. They are not like the rough hewn objects we sometimes see, and whose clumsy strength we seldom notice. Every motion seems to be regulated by grace and science, which not only renders them more powerful, but greatly increases the interest of their exhibitions. The classic taste which prevails throughout that country and is seen most conspicuously on the stage, has been infused into these brothers, who have been instructed to imitate gladiators in their postures and motions, and really represent their conflicts with great effect. Their wrestling is the struggling of two champions, and during its continuance we might fancy ourselves seated in a gymnasium and witnessing the sports of antiquity. Their attitudes and motions display a combination of strength and activity such as we associate with the models of ancient artists. Their forces, equally balanced, seemed sometimes exhausted in fruitless attempts to overturn each other. Occasionally some advantage would enable one of the champions to throw his antagonist with irresistable strength, to a considerable distance, who alighting on his feet and recoiling in an instant, entwined his limbs with those of his adversary, and the struggle was renewed with fresh vigor.

During the period of admiration excited by these scenes, I could have pardoned Rome, had she stopped here; but the arena stained with blood, and the torn gladiator triumphing over nature, stifling his pangs, and uncontorted showing how gracefully he could heave the last breath . . . . .

In mentioning some particular feats I am forced to speak in the singular because of the difficulty of distinguishing one from the other.

Hercules commenced with lifting forty iron weights of 50 pounds each, (belonging to the Custom House) making a burden, including the large board upon which they were placed, exceeding 2,000 pounds.

Placing his feet upon a table two feet high, where they were firmly secured, and bending back with a curve which enabled him to rest his head on the floor—in this very inconvenient posture he received a 500lb weight in his hand and holding it perpendicularly, by a violent exertion, raised himself upright upon the table.

Hercules took his brother upon one shoulder and a man of equal weight upon the other, (each weighing nearly two hundred pounds) and waltzed around the stage for a considerable time upon his toes only, with apparent ease and great precision.

Hercules with one hand seized his brother by the clothes about the hip raised him above his head and threw him more than fourteen feet from him. No injury resulted to the latter, whose activity enabled him to alight upon his feet.

Many other feats evinced the superior human strength of these brothers. Their activity is quite proportionate to their strength. This is demonstrated by very many experiments, among which are the following.

Two men, six feet in height, stood [illegible] side about four feet apart. They each held a hat in the hand nearest each other and extended them as high as they could reach.—Standing between them Hercules made a perpendicular leap without any other assistance, and knocked down both hats at the same instant with his feet.

Two hats were hung against the side scenes about ten feet in height. Aided by a short start across the stage, Hercules knocked them both down with his feet.

These exploits were so methodically arranged as to afford a scientific display of the force of the muscles moving the various parts of the body. The first experiments showed their united strength, while the minor feats served as an analysis.

Mortification.—Dr. Anslie, of the British East India Company, has written a letter to the editor of the London Courier, stating that he has discovered that the *Balsam of Peru* is a sovereign remedy to arrest the progress of mortification. The mode of using it is to lap a piece of lint in the balsam and lay it over the affected part the moment mortification appears; this is to be repeated morning and evening until healthy granulations shall appear, then simple dressing will answer. The Doctor says he was first induced to try the efficacy of the balsam in the torrid zone in consequence of its antiseptic qualities, and its peculiar grateful odour, which so admirably conceals the foeter of putrifaction. He says it smarts a good deal for a minute or two and then feels quite grateful. If so valuable discovery if it shall be found efficacious.

N. Advocate.

A singular society has been established in the town of Abingdon, in the county of Washington. Much controversy had taken place in the newspaper on certain doctrinal points of religion—and finally the plan was adopted of settling the dispute by "a multitude of counsellors." On the 20th ult a meeting was held at the Court House, "for the purpose of forming and organizing a society for the *defination of Theological informations*"—(words by the bye, which require some little *definition* themselves.)—One committee was appointed to draft a Constitution, and another, "for the purpose of inviting the citizens of Abingdon, and *elsewhere, Male and Female*, of whatsoever religious persuasion, to become members thereof."—*Richmond Compiler.*

A Novel Project.—Captain J. H. Johnston of London has offered a plan for conveying passengers, letters &c from the East Indies, by carriages and steam boats by the way of the Mediterranean, Red Sea, &c. The whole distance is 8000 miles, only 120 by land.

German Universities.—The number of students in the University of Gottingen has increased during the last half year: it amounts to 1419. Among them are four Princes, viz: the Prince of Brunswick, the Prince of Linanges, and the two Princes of Salm. Also, 17 Counts. Notwithstanding this great number, the students are distinguished by exemplary diligence, good manners, and order. They may be classed as follows: students of Divinity, 270; Law, 780; Medicine, 224, and Philosophy, 105.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1823.

From the Lancaster Gazette.

There is a marked similarity observable in the proceedings of the enemies of liberty and equal rights in all countries. In England, the oppressed people, who assembled in quiet meetings to obtain from their government an amelioration of their unhappy condition by petition and remonstrance—who begged that they might be *restored* to a participation, by a fair representation, in their government, by which their grievances might be made known, their rights advocated, and their sufferings vindicated—their miseries were mocked, their prayers for reform insulted—they were punished—attacked by the swords of a merciless soldiery, and their leaders denounced as *radicals*, a term used by way of reproach, but which in itself conveyed an idea honorable to those on whom it was bestowed: They were distinguished by their labors in favor of equal rights—they exerted themselves to raise the mechanic, the working and industrious classes to the political level to which their virtues, their usefulness, their intelligence—and *nature* entitled them. This, in the eyes of the nobility, and privileged gentry of England was a crime not to be forgiven, they were punished and denounced as *radicals*.

I have said "there is a marked similarity observable in the proceedings of the enemies of liberty and equal rights in all countries." The term *Radical*, was the watch-word in England to point out to those in power the victim for persecution. When the people of Pennsylvania found fault with the administration of Mr. Findlay, and attempted to elect in his place a man in whom they had confidence—such as became active on the occasion were denounced by the administration party—by *Bache, Worrell, Frick, Mowry* and the rest of the confederates, as *radicals* This term, the signal of proscription, adopted by the Aristocracy of England, was, by these their imitators and admirers, adopted, as a term of reproach against all who asserted their constitutional rights and had the firmness to oppose the party in power.

In degraded, plundered, enslaved Italy, a number of determined men, belonging to all classes —princes, nobles, citizens and peasants, formed themselves into a society, under the name of Carbonarii, for the deliverance of their country from an odious despotism. They liberated the kingdom of Naples and formed a constitutional government, without bloodshed or violence of any kind. The example was followed in Piedmont with like success, and the friends of mankind rejoiced in the liberation of a people with whom are associated in our minds all that is grand and glorious: but the arm of despotic power was extended and liberty expired in blood. The unfortunate Carbonarii were hunted down like wild beasts of the forest—they were imprisoned exiled, or put to death—and the term *Carbonari* has become a term of reproach in the mouths of the enemies of liberty.

I say again "*there is a marked similarity observable in the proceedings of the enemies of liberty and equal rights in all countries!*"

The Carbonarii, like that of *Radical*, has been adopted in derision by one of the leaders of the Shulze faction. Mr. Mowry has applied it with his usual acuteness to a number of the citizens of Lebanon county, who attended the meeting which so decidedly opposed legislative interference in nominating a governor: and fearing the term Carbonarii would not be sufficiently pointed or understood instead of Chief of the Carbonarii, he translates it *Chief* of the *Colliers*, which he applies with his usual wit and propriety to a highly esteemed citizen.

The faction of which Mr. Mowry is leader, may show their hatred of the friends of liberty in Europe; but they are mistaken if they imagine the free men of Pennsylvania will be pleased with their idiotic sarcasms against an unfortunate people who have failed in their struggle to reach that state of happy equality which we possess: Nor will the conversion of an honorable appellation to a term of reproach alter the original acceptation with the honest, the liberal or the discerning. We are *radicals*, if they please —we are friends of reform—*radical* reform, and glory in the title—we are *re-formers*, and our labor secures to us independence. We are Carbonarii, or *colliers*,—we subject the *mountains*, the *forests* and the *mines* of our country to our country's good—we are *farmers*, cleshoppers, if they choose to call us so in the overflow of their wit, the mainstay of the land; —and we are *citizens*, —*free men*—proud of our independence and determined to defend and maintain it pure and unsullied against all combinations. We know our rights and will prove how highly we venerate and regard them by repelling the attempt of the legislature to infringe them, and treating with contempt the servile printers who prostitute their presses to insult and injure the people who give them bread.

From the United States' Gazette.

The importance attached in the public mind to the question, whether war is or shall be declared by France against Spain, is not well founded. The only object of attention should be the actual commencement of it. In modern times the declaration of war, as a matter of form, is usually dispensed with. When the parties are really determined to engage in it, each at its so to time the actual resort to force, as may secure advantages or reconcile the rest of the world to an approbation of its measures. According to the soundest writers upon the *law of war*, particularly Bynkershock the declaration is not necessery. But our Republic stands in this respect, upon a peculiar footing. War can be declared only by Congress, and of course it cannot be commenced before the declaration. But even this provision amounts to no more than an indication of the spirit of our institutions, the reality of which may be practically evaded. When we are attacked or imminently threatened, the necessity of the situation cannot wait for form, and the public force is immediately and strenuously wielded in self protection, without awaiting the tardy sanction of constitutional authority. In this case of defensive war, there is no difference of opinion respecting the duty and justification of the Executive. But the opposite hypothesis of aggressive war may be commenced, and ostensively justified in the same manner. The Executive alone is the organ of intercourse with foreign powers. It alone comes into direct contact with them, and may render the touch offensive or agreeable, as may suit its intentions. Complaints may be passed over, justice evaded, positive wrong sanctioned, a surly and impetuous intercourse may be prolonged till it is reciprocated and the resentment following the sense of insult and wrong may be matured into open and active hostility. So true it is, that with us, *the real guardian of the peace of the nation is the Executive*. The legislature can do but little else than follow suit. It has the power of refusing appropriations. But this is a feeble and fallacious barrier. After the Executive has succeeded in provoking war, Congress are nevertheless bound to grant the means of protecting the country, and will always be found ready to perform the obligation, without regard to the causes and manner of its commencement.

Foreign.

From the New York American.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—A large fleet of vessels arrived yesterday from various parts of the world, and among them the William Thompson and Manhattan from Liverpool, and Maria from London, bringing dates from the latter capital, down to the 6th and from Liverpool to the 8th of April, inclusive, and we are thus enabled to lay before our readers something like a continued account of the state of affairs. It would seem that, after the departure for Paris of the Duke of Angouleme, strong indications were perceived of an insubordinate spirit in the army, which extended from emissaries (as it is said) in England, to the army of the Pyrenees, and thence to the Bureau of War, in Paris. Several officers, going in the coach to Bordeaux, were arrested on the route—among them an aid de camp of Gen. Guilleminot, the chief of the staff. Victor, the Minister of War, was despatched in great haste from Paris, with the appointment of Major General of the Army, and for the purpose, as is surmised, of restoring order and punishing summarily the disaffected. The Viscount Dubou was, charged *ad interim* with the portfeuille of the War Department. In this state matters were left in this particular. The reported Declaration of War turns out, as we had anticipated, to be without foundation; and indeed the English and French journals generally, seem to entertain the opinion which we have expressed, that no such declaration will be made in any event. The English Parliament adjourned on the 27th of March for a fortnight; previously to which it was stated by the ministers to both houses of Parliament, that on the 14th of April which was the first open day after the recess, they would submit all the papers relative to the negotiations at Verona, and to the part taken in them by England. It will be seen by the conversation which passed between Lord John Russell and Mr Canning, in reference to the extent of the obligations of Great Britain to support the Bourbon dynasty, that expectations are entertained by the Opposition that the throne of Louis XVIII will be endangered by the crusade against Spain. England it seems is only bound in common with the other Holy Allies, to take up arms against any change in the French government effected for the benefit of any of the Bonaparte family.—In other cases, these allies are only bound to consult together; but there is no stipulation as to how their consultations shall be rendered effective.

The London Times, of the 29th, gives in the shape of an official report, the particulars of a very singular and affecting calamity which occurred in the Island of Malta. According to ancient usage, all the boys from 8 to 15 years of age were collected on the first day of the Carnival, and after being paraded through the country, were led into a church to receive the wonted supply of bread, with which this ceremony usually concluded. Unfortunately they were followed into the church by an immense unruly crowd; owing to which, and the unfortunate construction of the church the children became so jammed and pressed together at one extremity, that, falling down from exhaustion and want of air, more than 110 of them perished before the church could be cleared.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 25.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE BOURBONS OF FRANCE.

Lord John Russell said, that as he had the pleasure of seeing the right honorable secretary of state for foreign affairs once more in his place, he should like the opportunity of putting a question to him, to which he thought that he was entitled to receive an answer. At the time when the madness of certain powers was going to plunge a considerable part of Europe in to a nefarious and unjustifiable war, which might extend far beyond the intentions of those who were most eager to commence it, he considered it to be right that both parliament and the country should clearly understand the relative situation in which England stood with regard to foreign powers. He therefore begged leave to ask the right honorable gentleman opposite, whether there was any stipulation in any treaty to which this country was a party, by which it was bound, either directly or indirectly, to guarantee the crown of France to Louis XVIII or any of his successors of the Bourbon family?

Mr. Canning was sure that the house would see the difficulty in which he was placed by the question which the noble lord had just put to him. A question of so grave and important a character required the examination of many treaties before a correct and explicit answer could be given to it. Whatever information was to be supplied to the house upon it, must be extracted from these treaties which were laid on the table of the house in the session of 1814, and which subsequently received the approbation of both houses of parliament. Among these treaties, he believed, there was one which contained a stipulation, that in case any attempt to seize the crown of France were made by its late usurper or any of his family, the allied powers were to put themselves into action to resist it with all their united forces. [Hear, hear.] He likewise believed, that in case of a revolution arising in France from any other cause, and being directed by any other persons, a stipulation in another of the treaties made it incumbent upon the allies, or at least upon Prussia, Russia, Austria and England, which were bound by separate treaties with each other, to meet together and to consult in common what measures it might be prudent for them to take in consequence. Perhaps in the mass of treaties there might be other stipulations relating to this subject; but taken as he was thus unexpectedly, he must observe that the stipulations to which he had just alluded were the only stipulations which suggested themselves to the instant to his recollection.

Lord J. Russell admitted, that after the statement which the right honorable gentleman had just made, he should not be justified in pressing upon him at that time for further explanation. He must, however, express a hope, that the right honorable gentleman would duly consider the various treaties to which he had just referred, in order that he might explain to the house as soon as possible the situation which the country occupied at present in relation to foreign powers.—He said this, because he was sure that the right honorable gentleman must be aware that the unprincipled invasion of Spain by France might in a short time totally alter our present situation with the latter power. Besides, it was incumbent on the ministers of this country, after having expended a thousand millions to place the Bourbons on the throne of France, in the fond hopes obtaining from them a firmer security for the continuance of peace and tranquility in Europe, than could be obtained from any other family; it was highly incumbent, he repeated, upon them, to clear themselves from even the suspicion of being bound by any stipulation to expend even a single shilling in future in behalf of so worthless and imbecile a family. [Great cheering.]

On the following evening, Mr Canning stated that, in consequence of the question put by lord J. Russell, he had since examined the treaties, and was enabled to confirm what he had stated as his first impression; that England was only bound to maintain the Bourbons against the family of Napoleon. The same statement was made by Lord Liverpool in the house of lords.

Paris, April 3. A letter from the brave Gen. Queseda, which has been received at Paris states positively, that Sanios Ladron had attacked the constitutional troops, 1400 strong, at Rancana and Nandaniez, in Navarre; and that he made 600 prisoners, and took all the materiel. The victory was most complete, only 200 men were able to get back to Pampeluna.

Distressing Shipwreck.

London, April 5.

Loss of the Alert Packet The following painfully interesting particulars of this most distressing catastrophe are derived from the oral relation of one of the cabin passengers, a respectable tradesman of Liverpool, who was fortunately saved. The account thus drawn up was published in the Liverpool Courier of Wednesday last. It is a mournful detail.

"We sailed from the Pigeon house, Dublin, at half past 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening. There were, as nearly as I can judge fifteen passengers including myself, in the cabin. Among them were three ladies, one of whom had an infant about eleven months old with her. The appearance of the cabin passengers was most respectable. We had a favorable breeze through the night, and made the Welsh coast early in the morning. About ten o'clock, however (as I have since understood) the breeze died away, and the packet was driven, by the force of the current, towards the West Mouse Rock. Captain Morgan immediately ordered the boat ahead, in the full confidence that it would succeed in towing the packet out of danger. But in this he was unhappily disappointed, the unfortunate vessel being driven, by the strength of the tide, on the fatal rock. It was about half past ten o'clock when she struck. I was in my birth in the cabin, at the moment. The shock though not very violent, was sufficient to rouse me. I started up instantly and found the passengers in the cabin in a state of confusion and alarm. I immediately ran upon deck and found it in a similar state of confusion. I returned to the cabin, and discovered, with feelings not to be described, that the water had, in the mean time, made its way into it. The confusion and alarm among the passengers increased with the increasing danger.—The ladies were screaming with affright, and even the gentlemen were alarmed at the imminency of the danger which threatened them. I immediately quitted this scene of horror, and making my way upon deck, ran up the shrouds. At this moment the water had risen to a considerable height in the hold, and baffled every exertion which was made by the passengers and such of the crew as remained on board, to bale it out. I now saw, for the first time, the boat ahead a short distance from the extremity of the bowsprit, with several of the packet's crew in it. I came down the shrouds, and making my way towards the bowsprit, endeavored to get into the boat. I was however prevented by some persons belonging to the packet around me, who stated, that if I were allowed to get into the boat, there would be a general rush towards it, by which means it would run the risk of being swamped, and thus cut off the only chance of any person being saved. Determined, however, to renew the attempt at a favorable moment I remained concealed in the fore part of the vessel.

Espying my opportunity when the boat was a yard or two from the extremity of the bowsprit, and when I had seen the last seaman get into it, I ran along the bowsprit, but in attempting to get into the boat I unfortunately fell into the sea. I was taken up by the crew, who pulled me into the boat, being the first passenger who was received into it. At this moment several passengers made their way along the bowsprit, to endeavor to get into the boat, some of whom succeeded in gaining it, whilst others fell into the water and drowned. The boat still remained at a short distance from the bowsprit of the vessel, those already on board deeming it unsafe to come too near, for fear of a rush being made by the crowd left on board the packet to get in. The captain next made an attempt to reach the boat, by plunging into the water from the bowsprit and swimming towards it. A rope was thrown towards him by one of his crew, which he was so fortunate as to grasp, and was pulled into the boat. As soon as he caught hold of the rope several unfortunate passengers, who had plunged into the sea at the same moment with the captain, were observed to cling to his body, in the hope of saving themselves by that means; but, such was the crowded state of the boat, which was already almost level with the water, that the crew dared not take any more into it, and they were abandoned to their fate. When we rowed finally off, we left four or five unfortunate men struggling in the water, with no chance of escape from an untimely grave. A boy, about fourteen years of age, and who, as I understood, was the cabin boy, was about this time observed to lash himself to a piece of wood, and throw himself into the sea, in the hope of supporting himself till the arrival of succor. Just as it was determined to quit the sinking vessel, a man got hold of the boat, to which he clung, earnestly entreating the crew to take him in; but they, fearing that the boat might be sunk with the additional weight on one side, lashed him to its side. In this state he remained for nearly an hour, when the people, finding that he retarded the boat's way through the water, (the tide then running strongly against them) deemed it expedient, at all risks, to take him in, which they happily accomplished. During the time they were rowing towards the shore, which was attended with great difficulty and fatigue, I kept my eye fixed upon the packet, which was driving fast off the land. Of the precise moment at which she disappeared, I cannot speak with certainty; but she must, I think, have sunk about three quarters of an hour after we quitted her, and whilst we were in the act of landing; for when I looked for her from the shore, I could not discover her, and a man who met us when we landed, stated, that he had seen her go down. No sooner had the crew landed the passengers who were fortunately saved, several of whom were in a state of great exhaustion from having been in the water, than they heroically resolved, although the boat was nearly half full of water, to return with all expedition to the spot where the packet was supposed to have sunk. They went accordingly, and succeeded in rescuing three individuals who had sustained themselves in the water by some buoyant articles from a watery grave.

"It were in vain to attempt to describe the scene of horror which the deck of the packet exhibited, when we were on the point of quitting forever the multitude which crowded it. It was a scene which would have melted the hardest heart. For some time before that moment all hope of preservation had been abandoned, and the unfortunate crowd were waiting, in awful suspense, the dreadful death which stared them in the face. Many of them had fallen on their knees, and were imploring the mercy of Heaven; whilst others were sending up the most piteous and heart rending screams, which drew tears even from those in the boat who had some chance of escape.

"There were many women on board, with young children, to whom they clung with a mother's fondness in this scene of death, the frantic shrieks extorted by their maternal agony, were most piercing, and were heard long after the boat had quitted the sinking wreck. A poor soldier had his wife family on board consisting of his wife and several children and was observed endeavoring to afford them that consolation in that awful situation which was denied to himself. In short, it was a scene of horror which has seldom been equalled, and such as I trust I shall never behold again."

This most dreadful shipwreck appears from the information which we have been able to gather, to have been caused by the packet being kept close in with the Welsh shore. If a vessel can be run between the Skerries and the main land, the passage is, we understand, thereby considerably shortened. This it is supposed, was the object of the Captain of the Alert; but the breeze dying unexpectedly away and a strong current running in the direction of the breakers, a loss of human life ensued the bare mention of which makes one shudder. The captain, we hear, is like a man distracted, fearing the catastrophe will be imputed to neglect or carelessness on his part. The gentleman from whom we received the substance of the preceding narrative, was not on deck when the vessel was drifting towards the rocks; but he said that it was his individual opinion, as well as the opinion of the survivors with whom he conversed, that no blame was imputable to the captain.

Twenty-nine of the bodies have been found and taken to Holyhead churchyard.

FROM GIBRALTAR.—The papers from Gibraltar are to the 27th of March inclusive. The Spanish Cortes had been lately engaged in discussing certain instructions for the administration of the Spanish provinces beyond the seas. The inhabitants of Madrid (says the *Universal*) are sorry for the departure of the King and government; but they are sensible that the sacrifice to which they submit is of the greatest importance, and that this measure alone will contribute more effectually than many victories, to defeat the plans of our enemies.

THE GREEKS.—The Gibraltar papers contain a complete confirmation of the cheering news recently received of the success of the Greeks over their barbarous oppressors. Of 32,000 Turks who penetrated in August last into the Morea, only 8 or 9000 remained. All the others perished partly in the combats that had taken place, and partly by famine. "The Turkish squadron had returned to Constantinople after having another vessel of 80 guns burnt in sight of the Dardanelles and having lost more than 30 vessels of war, which were driven on shore in a tempest. I cannot describe the ardor which prevails in the Archipelago, nor the admiration with which the English have inspired the Greeks. Drama Ali, who commanded at Corinth, has recently been poisoned."—*Com. Adv.*

SONS OF HERCULES.

From the National Gazette.

Mr. Editor—Your late editorial notice of Roussel, who has made his appearance in London, induced me to refer to some notes taken a few years since in France, where I witnessed several exhibitions of his astonishing muscular powers. I have hitherto considered my accounts as savoring too much of the marvellous, for the credulity of most readers, and would scarcely dare to offer you this article were not the principal facts partially confirmed by your own notice. B.

Among a great many public exhibitions, I have witnessed none with more interest and pleasure than the surprising athletic feats of two brothers named Roussel. They are natives of Lille, in the Department of Nord, and hence derive their appellation of *Les Hercules du Nord*. They have a sister who partaking of their nature, is a prodigy and scarcely to be called feminine.

Nature has cast these two brothers in her finest mould, and so alike as to render it sometimes difficult to tell them apart. They are not like the rough hewn objects we sometimes see, and whose clumsy strength we seldom notice. Every motion seems to be regulated by grace and science, which not only renders them more powerful, but greatly increases the interest of their exhibitions. The classic taste which prevails throughout that country and is seen most conspicuously on the stage, has been infused into these brothers, who have been instructed to imitate gladiators in their postures and motions, and really represent their conflicts with great effect. Their wrestling is the struggling of two champions, and during its continuance we might fancy ourselves seated in a gymnasium and witnessing the sports of antiquity. Their attitudes and motions display a combination of strength and activity such as we associate with the models of ancient artists. Their forces, equally balanced, seemed sometimes exhausted in fruitless attempts to overturn each other. Occasionally some advantage would enable one of the champions to throw his antagonist with irresistable strength, to a considerable distance, who alighting on his feet and recoiling in an instant, entwined his limbs with those of his adversary, and the struggle was renewed with fresh vigor.

During the period of admiration excited by these scenes, I could have pardoned Rome, had she stopped here; but the arena stained with blood and the torn gladiator trampling over nature, stifling his pangs, and unconcerned showing how gracefully he could breathe his last breath. . . . . .

In mentioning some particular feats I am forced to speak in the singular because of the difficulty of distinguishing one from the other.

Hercules commenced with lifting forty iron weights of 50 pounds each, (belonging to the Custom House) making a burden, including the large board upon which they were placed, exceeding 2,000 pounds.

Placing his feet upon a table two feet high, where they were firmly secured, and bending back with a curve which enabled him to rest his head on the floor—in this very inconvenient posture he received a 500lb weight in his hand and holding it perpendicularly, by a violent exertion, raised himself upright upon the table.

Hercules took his brother upon one shoulder and a man of equal weight upon the other, (each weighing nearly two hundred pounds) and waltzed around the stage for a considerable time upon his toes only, with apparent ease and great precision.

Hercules with one hand seized his brother by the clothes about the hip, raised him above his head and threw him more than fourteen feet from him. No injury resulted to the boy, whose activity enabled him to alight upon his feet.

Many other feats evinced the superior human strength of these brothers. Their activity is quite proportionate to their strength. This is demonstrated by very many experiments, among which are the following.

Two men, six feet in height, stood side by side about four feet apart. They each took a hat in the hand nearest each other, and extended them as high as they could reach.—Standing between them Hercules made a perpendicular leap without any other assistance, and knocked down both hats at the same instant with his feet.

Two hats were hung against the side scenes about ten feet in height. Aided by a short start across the stage Hercules kicked them both down with his feet.

These exploits were so methodically arranged as to afford a scientific display of the forces of the muscles moving the various parts of the body. The first experiments showed their united strength, while the minor feats served as an analysis.

Mortification—Dr. Anslie, of the British East India Company, has written a letter to the editor of the London Courier, stating that he has discovered that the *Balsam of Peru* is a sovereign remedy to arrest the progress of mortification. The mode of using it is to put a piece of lint in the balsam and lay it over the affected part the moment mortification appears; this is to be repeated morning and evening until healthy granulations shall appear, then simple dressing will answer. The Doctor says he was first induced to try the efficacy of the balsam in the torrid zone, in consequence of its antiseptic qualities and its peculiar grateful odour, which so admirably conceals the foeter of putrifaction. He says it smarts a good deal for a minute or two and then feels quite grateful. It is a valuable discovery if it shall be found efficacious. *N. Advocate.*

A singular society has been established in the town of Abingdon, in the county of Washington. Much controversy had taken place in the newspaper on certain doctrinal points of religion—and finally the plan was adopted of settling the dispute by a multitude of counsellors." On the 20th ult a meeting was held at the Court House, "for the purpose of forming and organizing a society for the *defination of Theological informations*"—(words by the bye, which require some little *definition* themselves.)—One committee was appointed to draft a Constitution, and another, "for the purpose of inviting the citizens of Abingdon, and *elsewhere, Male and Female*, of whatsoever religious persuasion, to become members thereof"—*Richmond Compiler.*

A Novel Project.—Captain J. H. Johnston of London has offered a plan for conveying passengers, letters &c from the East Indies, by carriages and steam boats by the way of the Mediterranean, Red Sea, &c. The whole distance is 8000 miles, only 120 by land.

German Universities—The number of students in the University of Gottingen has increased during the last half year; it amounts to 1419. Among them are four Princes, viz: the Prince of Brunswick, the Prince of Linanges, and the two Princes of Salm. Also, 17 Counts. Notwithstanding this great number, the students are distinguished by exemplary diligence, good manners, and order. They may be classed as follows: students of Divinity, 270; Law, 730; Medicine, 224, and Philosophy, 105.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1823.

THE NOMINATION.

No d'legates to the Lewistown Convention were chosen by this county—nor did any "self-appointed delegates" attend there to represent it. As far as we can learn, however, the nomination made by that convention meets the hearty approbation of the citizens of all parties here opposed to legislative interference in elections

Lewistown Convention.

Lewistown, May 15.

The Delegates chosen, having assembled on the day appointed, in the Court House, in this town, chose Col. JAMES M'FARLANE, of Mifflin county, President, *John Watson*, of Washington county, and *Christian Ley*, Esq. of Lebanon county, Vice-Presidents, and *James Monaghan* and *Thomas M'Elwee*, Secretaries.

The meeting being opened in form, the following Delegates produced their credentials, and were received from the counties named.

Berks—Adam Shitz, John Gernant, George Getz, Daniel Kemp.

Bedford—Thomas B. M'Elwee, Michael Reid.

Bucks—Josiah Y. Shaw, John Simpson, Joseph Hough.

Chester—James Haslet, James Monaghan.

Centre & Clearfield—John Thompson.

Crawford—David Diek.

Columbia—Joseph Mans.

Cumberland—Jacob M. Haklerman, William M. Sharp.

Dauphin—Hugh Hamilton, John M. Forster.

Franklin—Andrew Snively, John Rothbaust, James Dickey

Huntingdon—John Smart, Michael Rhodes.

Indiana—James Elliot.

Lancaster—David Dempsey, Herman Orendorf, Hugh Maxwell, George Withers, Frederick Nagle, Thomas Egan, Henry D. Overholtzer

Lebanon—Christian Ley, Philip Imboden, Joseph Hartman.

Lehigh—Abraham Beidelman, John Horlocker, Daniel Mayer.

Lycoming—John Cummings, Samuel Stewart.

Mifflin—Col. James M'Farlane, Samuel M'Cullough, Samuel Maclay.

Montgomery—James Robinson, Mahlon Van Beskirk, George H. Pauling, Samuel Shoemaker, Clement Barnes.

Northampton—Stockdale Stokes, John Heckman, Philip Odenweider.

Northumberland—Bernard Renn.

Perry—Thomas Gallaher, John D. Creigh.

Union—Dan Caldwell, John Stees.

Venango—George R. Espy

Washington—John Watson, Archibald Cook

Philadelphia—James Mitchell, Thomas Sparks, Wm. Piersol, John Durney, H. M. Fine, Thomas Mutland, Tracy Taylor, Dennis M'Cready, Tho. L. Boileau, Alexander M'Clean, Cornelius Tiers, David Wentling, Lewis Diffenbaugh.

Schuylkill—Henry Strough, Jacob Kimmel

Mr Getz from Berks county, read by permisson, a letter from Joseph Hiester, Governor of the Commonwealth, declining a re-election.

The convention then proceeded to the nomination of candidates; when *Nathaniel B Boileau* and *Andrew Gregg*, were nominated.

The convention then adjourned until two o'clock, P M

The convention met agreeably to adjournment, when *Jonathan Roberts*, of Montgomery county, was nominated for the office of Governor.

The nominations being closed, it was Resolved, That the members of this convention do pledge themselves to support unanimously, by their votes and influence the candidate who shall receive the majority of votes of the delegates present.

The yeas and nays on the above resolution being called it was determined in the affirmative Yeas sixty, Nays nine

It was then Resolved, That this convention now proceed to the election of a candidate for governor by viva voce.

The names of the delegates were then called over, when it appeared that ANDREW GREGG had *sixty one* votes, Nathaniel B Boileau *nine* votes, and Jonathan Roberts *two* votes.

The President then declared that Andrew Gregg was duly nominated a candidate to be supported by the meeting for the office of Governor for this commonwealth, at the ensuing election

It was then proposed to appoint a committee to draft an address declaratory of the objects of the meeting. which being adopted, the following gentlemen were chosen, viz — Thomas Maitland, Adam Shitz Josiah Y Shaw Thomas B M'Elwee and John Herkman ——And the convention adjourned to meet again at five o'clock. P M

The convention met agreeably to adjournment, when the committee appointed for that purpose reported the following

ADDRESS.

As the constitutional period for the election of a Governor approaches it is customary and right for the freemen of the state to adopt measures in order that public opinion may be concentrated with regard to a candidate for that important office The members of the legislature, at their last session, undertook the exercise of this unquestionably popular right, and conformably to their direction, a convention of part delegates and part members, assembled at the seat of government, during the session of the legislature, and recommended John Andrew Shulze, a member of the legislature, for the suffrages of the people. It would be superfluous to detail the intrigues that were essayed to effect this nomination; suffice it to say, Mr Shulze was scarcely known beyond the county of his birth, and residence, he was not the person designated for nomination by the people at large; he possessed none of the qualifications, nor has he performed any of the services, that entitle him to it: and it was only through the predominance of legislative influence that he obtained the nomination. Indeed, from the first meeting of the legislature, until the 5th of March when the nomination was made the principles of republican government were outraged with an audacity that hardly deigned to preserve a respect for its forms, and we witnessed the singular spectacle of representatives unremittingly engaged in circumventing their constituents, and frustrating their wishes. Indignant at these proceedings, the citizens of most of the counties of the state, have protested against them, and have appointed delegates to represent their opinions and wishes in the present convention.

The people of this commonwealth cannot misplace too much confidence in the patriotism of their representatives, but when any of them, forgetful of their duties, attempt to falsify the pledges which they have given, it is the duty of every good citizen to raise his voice against it; but when any conduct shall directly invade the rights of the people, in whom alone sovereign power exists, such conduct as dangerous ought to be promptly met and the agents in it consigned to public reprobation.

We cannot fully discharge the duties reposed in us as delegates of a free and enlightened people without calling their serious attention to the violent infringements attempted to be exercised over chartered rights, and the sacred law of contract by the members of the last legislature, and in which the candidate John A. Shulze, brought forward to receive the highest confidence of his fellow citizens, was conspicuously engaged.—One particular instance of this outrage of law and justice was even carried so far as to infringe, if not annihilate the rights of conscience, in the attempt to deprive a religious society of the privileges secured to it, and guaranteed by the highest authority of our laws—and was only arrested in the last stage of its baleful progress by the firm and enlightened wisdom of the present Chief Magistrate, who, in the faithful and upright discharge of his executive duty, averted this most disgraceful proceeding. And we ask; fellow citizens, what would be the probable consequences of your acquiescence in the nomination of such a person for the chief magistracy, through the direct influence of the members of such a legislature?

Party names have been invoked for the support of the candidate nominated at Harrisburgh on the 5th of March Happily, however, for the people of Pennsylvania, party names can no longer excite that asperity of feeling which warps the judgment and impels men to rush upon their own destruction; and unfortunately for those who invoked them in the present instance, that act sets in stronger relief the feebleness of the pretensions of their candidate. Solid claims are essential to the success of an aspirant to the exalted station of Governor of Pennsylvania. It is a libel upon the public intelligence to say, that in a state containing upwards of a million of inhabitants, there is no citizen so distinguished as to warrant his friends in placing him before the people as a candidate for governor upon his individual merits. Is a man more competent to discern, or better able to point out, the public interest by having belonged to this party or to that at particular periods of his life? No one will pretend to say he is: But taking the members of the Harrisburgh convention at their words, the candidate we now recommend possesses stronger claims upon the democracy of the state than the gentleman proposed by the Harrisburgh convention.

For a period of twenty years Andrew Gregg was elected by a democratic district, or by a democratic legislature, to represent the interests of the people in the state and national legislatures. and when he sought repose in private life retained their undiminished confidence. He was the intimate friend of Jefferson in the most trying political times, both before and after the elevation of that distinguished statesman. And shall it be said that such a man is not worthy the support of his fellow citizens?

To the gentlemen, however, who participated in, and have been arrayed under the banners of the Harrisburgh Convention, we cheerfully resign all the benefits that are to be derived from party strife and contention. We feel too great a confidence in the justice of the cause, in support of which we have convened, to require such aid. For what substantial good, fellow citizens of Pennsylvania, have you ever derived from party excitement? Has it not been the frequent bane of your social comfort without affording any political equivalent? Is it not employed on every occasion to misrepresent and thwart the most praise worthy designs and the happiest plans of the government? Has not the present administration been charged with waste and extravagance, when it is as notorious as the statute book can make it, that the salaries of public officers have been reduced one fourth, and a still greater reduction has been made in the fee bill? It has been accused of entailing upon the people a state debt, when the same statute book demonstrates that a great portion of the million loan was necessary to discharge appropriations made and debts contracted during the preceding administrations. To these unfounded charges have been added, the personal application of the most unbecoming epithets to a chief magistrate who is entitled to our gratitude for his services in "the times that tried men's souls," and whose irreproachable character through a long life, no less than the honors that have been conferred upon him by the votes of his fellow citizens, entitle him to the utmost respect. He has been assailed with every weapon in the power of fruitful malignity to invent; but they have fallen harmless at his feet. Intent only upon the interests of the state and the elevation of its character, he has riveted the affections of his former friends, attracted new ones, and will retire from the tumult of public life with the applause of his countrymen and the satisfaction of having merited it.

Andrew Gregg, who is recommended by this convention for your support, is too extensively known to require a further introduction to his fellow-citizens at our hand. The archives of the nation and the state bear testimony to his talents, republican principles, and public services, as his neighbors and personal friends do to his social virtues and general benevolence of character.—He has passed through public life without being shaken by its storms or seduced by its blandishments; and with principles thus pure, added to a mind eminently gifted, and chastened by long experience, we have the assurance that in his administration, the honor of the state, and the prosperity and happiness of the citizens will be consulted and cherished.

The address having been read and adopted, the following resolutions were then offered and passed:—

Resolved, That this convention do recommend to their fellow-citizens throughout the state to call meetings and appoint committees of correspondence in each county for the promotion of the election of ANDREW GREGG, Esq. for the office of governor of this state.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be tendered to the Commissioners of Mifflin county, and to the citizens of Lewistown, generally, for their politeness and hospitality

Resolved That the proceedings of this convention be signed by the President, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, and published throughout the state.

The convention having performed the duties with which they were entrusted, adjourned at 6 o'clock, P. M. *sine die*.

JAMES M'FARLANE,
President.

CHRISTIAN LEY,
JOHN WATSON,
Vice-Presidents

JAMES MONAGHAN,
THOMAS B. M'ELWEE, } *Secretaries.*

New York, May 14.

We have received by the sloop Elam. New-Orleans papers to the 25th ult The Advertiser of the 23d states the information by the steam boat Favorite, which had just arrived in 6 days from Louisville confirmed the previous intelligence of an uncommon flood in the Mississippi. The river had seldom or never been known so high, and the apprehensions appear well founded of a general overflow of the country.

It is generally amusing, though sometimes provoking, to mark the speculations and previsions, the censures and animadversions, of those who have kindly assumed the labor of president-making. Each one mistakes his own wishes for public sentiment, and accordingly sets down his political morsel for the edification or deprecation of his guests, decorated with all the tinsel of fulsome applause, or horribly encircled with all the poisonous and deleterious fruits of his dislike One sage logician gives the paws, (in advance.) of the success; whilst another quite as logical, presents a similar result in behalf of the nursling of his fond care

It is no novelty in life to see an infant rendered puny and unhealthy by the extravagant kindness and endearments of its nurse, by fair estimation of his favorite; whilst another is forced into vigorous and sturdy manhood by the buffetings and hard usage of the world. The same degree of prudence, we should suppose is indispensable to rear properly a political infant, that is necessary to the healthy growth of a natural one. Therefore we must say, less of your nostrums, gentlemen nature needs not your aid, and we are sure common sense nauseates your quackery.—*Lynch Free Press.*

Liberal Request.—Mr. *John Adams* has, by deed of gift conveyed several pieces of land and his library. to the town of Quincy, in consideration of the veneration he feels for the residence of his ancestors, the place of his nativity, and the affection he bears to its inhabitants with whom he has so happily lived for more than 86 years.—The pieces of land consist of eight lots, which he describes; all the profits of which are to be appropriated, along with private contributions, to the building of a stone temple for the use of the Congregational Society of Quincy—and afterwards to the erection of a stone school house, and the support of a school for the teaching of the Greek and Latin Languages, arts and sciences which a *majority* of the ministers, magistrates, lawyers, physicians, inhabiting the said town may advise" He also conveys "the fragments of my library, which still remain in my possession, excepting a few that I shall reserve for my consolation, in the few days that remain to me."

The term and the spirit in which this bequest is made, are well calculated to touch the heart. Mr Adams is not rich, he has not swelled his coffers at the expense of his country; he has no spacious farms, like the Mexican Grandees, to give away; but a part of the little that he has like the widow's mite consecrated to an affecting purpose; the service of religion, of education, and of literature. A temple, a school house, and a library, are the objects which come within the grasp of his humble beneficence These last memorials from a Revolutionary Patriarch; from one of the first founders of our Liberties (whatever exception has been taken to the four years of his Executive Administration)—are calculated to do honor to his own liberal spirit, and to the character of his country We hail it with respect and gratitude.—*Rich. Com.*

Sparta Tenn April 30.—By a gentleman direct from Jasper, Marion county we learn that an occurrence took place in that vicinity, accompanied with the most flagitious outrage, that is almost without a parallel Four men by the names of Jeffrey, Sellers, Moore, and Williams, were in pursuit of a horse thief, and were fired on by some persons in ambush It is stated that Jeffrey was killed on the spot and robbed of his money. Sellers and Williams were wounded and one of them dangerous, rendered more so by an additional stroke upon his head by the ruffians after their approach. Moore made his escape unhurt. We shall forbear to mention names.

Knoxville, Tenn. May 2—About two weeks ago, a rencontre took place on the Indian side of Tennessee river, in Marion county Two parties met, one commanded by John H Jeffrey, the other by William Wright. On the first fire Jeffrey was shot through the heart, and another of the party was wounded. A third was then knocked down with a gun, and had his head miserably beat and bruised.

New York May 10—The pulling down of the range of houses on the northerly side of Maiden Lane from Pearl street to William street, commenced on Tuesday, and the demolition of 3 large brick dwellings, at one time. 10 of which are of 3 stories, presents a very striking and somewhat curious spectacle. One large substantial three story brick house is we understand, to be removed back in a body to the distance of 15 or 20 feet, by a mechanical contrivance, and with the slate roof and chimneys all standing. The person undertaking this curious operation is the same who removed and lowered from its high situation the large house called *Richmond Hill*, without injuring the chimneys 'or ceilings. The widening of this narrow part of Maiden Lane, according to the plan, will be a great improvement to the city, and the adjacent property will be much enhanced in value by the measure.—*Evening Post.*

Lancaster, May 16.

The spire of the Lutheran Church, in this city, was struck by lightning, on Tuesday last, between one and two o'clock in the afternoon. A portion of the upper part of the rod was melted and the remainder so much heated as to retain its warmth for a considerable time. The dust or smoke which was observed to issue from the upper part of the steeple, induced a belief that it was on fire. An alarm was consequently given and the bells rung, but upon examination there appeared to be no damage done to any part of the building, except the windows, in which upwards of 300 panes of glass were broken

The rod which conducted the fluid is composed of different pieces of iron fastened together by flaming at the ends when turned [illegible] and although the rods are [illegible] it is supposed the fluid will be found, by a thorough examination, to have passed.

It is something singular that this was the only flash of lightning seen, and the only clap of thunder heard during the whole of the day, which was so cold as to be uncomfortable without a good fire.

Disturbance at Harvard College.—We understand that a very serious rebellion has broken out among the students at Harvard College, and that almost the whole senior class have left college. This affair is stated to be so serious as to preclude the possibility of a commencement the next season We have not learned the immediate cause of these occurrences.—*Boston Statesman.*

On the authority of a letter received in this city, we learn that the rebellion arose from the dissatisfaction at the appointments for the commencement exercises; and that all the students of the senior class, with the exception of ten or fifteen, *have bound themselves by an oath* to take no part in the commencement

[*Ed. N. Y Statesman.*

The Augusta Herald states that the Savannah river began to rise on the 30th ult. and in 42 hours rose not less than *twenty* feet, "All the planting on the river will be lost, altho' it will not be too late to replant."

It is stated in the National Intelligencer, that the Hessian Fly has made great ravages in the wheat fields in the counties of Frederick and Shenandoah, Virginia.

Astonishing Accumulation.—In England, a pound of crude iron costs a halfpenny, it is converted into steel, that steel is made into watch springs, every one of which is sold for half a guinea, and weighs only the tenth of a grain, after deducting for waste, there are in a pound weight 7000 grains—it therefore affords steel for 70 000 watch springs the value of which, at half a guinea each, is thirty-five thousand guineas.

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Which may be brought to his Manufactory, in Grant, near Seventh street. To those who cannot bring them in a green state he would remark, that to dry them properly, *they must be spread and nailed upon a fence at the four shanks, and left there till dry.* This process will fit them for transportation. The skins must be free of cuts, holes, and flaws. Lamb skins are included

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RESPECTFULLY begs leave to acquaint her friends, and the citizens of Pittsburgh, that she will commence a

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on Monday, the 2d of June, at her residence on the Bank of the River, formerly occupied as a school, by Miss Spencer, where she trusts by her assiduity and attention to merit a share of public patronage. Her terms will be known at the School. She will also give lessons on the PIANO FORTE.

May 23.—3.

S. S. ROBERTS,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public in general, that he carries on the above business in

Market, two doors below Front st.

He engages that the work he may be favored with, shall be executed in the best manner and at the most reasonable prices; and he hopes, by attention to receive a share of public patronage. Country produce and stone coal will be taken in payment for work.

Ready made Clothing,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

May 23—3mo.

House and Sign Painting.

STEWART & JOHNSTON,

Sixth between Smithfield and Wood Streets.

PLAIN & ORNAMENTAL

HOUSE PAINTING,

EXECUTED in a style of workmanship not inferior to any ever done in this city, for an [illegible] which, they refer to Mr. *Henry Holdship*

SIGN PAINTING,

In all the variety of the modern style of embellishment

Any work given to them to execute, will be attended to with the utmost punctuality.

May 23—3tem.

Cash Wanted.

AS the subscriber wishes to settle up his accounts, and has determined to reduce his stock and to bring his dealing to an entire Cash business, he requests all who stand indebted to him on bond, note, or book, to make immediate payment. Those who neglect to attend to this notice, will find their accounts lodged in the hands of *Robert Christy, Esq* for collection, without respect to persons.

Isaac Harris.

May 23, 1823—3t.

Advertisement.

THE subscriber will be much obliged to any person that will give him intelligence respecting the residence of

Mr David Brunson,

Who left Beaver about two years ago last January. He is between eighteen and nineteen years of age; nearly six feet high, and has a fair complexion, and hair lip. Should this advertisement reach the said Mr. Brunson, he is earnestly requested to write to the subscriber, living in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Penna

☞ Printers of papers in the western country, will please to give the above an insertion

David M. Brunson.

May 23, 1823—3*

Estate of Samuel Ewing, deceased.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Ewing, late of Fayette township Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to meet the subscribers at the late dwelling house of said deceased, on the 16th or 17th day of June next, prepared to make payment; at which time and place those having accounts against said estate will please to present them for settlement.

William Ewing, } Exrs.
Isaac Walker, }

May 23, 1823.—3t*

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from *Levi Wilson's*, 5 miles west of Washington, Pennsylvania, TWO NEGRO MEN; one of them an uncommon straight, likely fellow, about 5 feet from 7 to 9 inches high, square shouldered, rather flat nose, and has every appearance of good disposition. He is about 22 years old, and has a stoppage in his speech; wore away a grey linsey roundabout, linen pantaloons, wool hat, and took with him a pair of grey cloth pantaloons, and had odd shoes one. goes by the name of PAYTON; the other, by the name of WILLIAM, is rather spare and bow-legged, small eyes, sharp nose, is turning grey, and appears to be about 32 or 33 years old. He wore away a suit of homespun undyed linsey.—It is presumable they are still in the neighborhood of Washington, if not they will make for Virginia. The above reward will be paid to whomsoever may bring them to me, or my agent in Washington, Pa. or deposite them in jail so that I get them, or FIFTY DOLLARS for either of them.

If lodged in jail, information may be left with *John Fleming*, Innkeeper, Washington.

Thomas Talbot.

May 23, 1823—3t*

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1823.

THE NOMINATION.

No delegates to the Lewistown Convention were chosen by this county—nor did any "self-appointed delegates" attend there to represent it. As far as we can learn, however, the nomination made by that convention meets the hearty approbation of the citizens of all parties here opposed to legislative interference in elections

Lewistown Convention.

Lewistown, May 15.

The Delegates chosen, having assembled on the day appointed, in the Court House, in this town, chose Col. JAMES M'FARLANE, of Mifflin county, President, *John Watson*, of Washington county, and *Christian Ley, Esq.* of Lebanon county, Vice-Presidents, and *James Monaghan* and *Thomas M'Elwee*, Secretaries.

The meeting being opened in form, the following Delegates produced their credentials, and were received from the counties named.

Berks—Adam Shitz, John Gernant, George Getz, Daniel Kemp.
Bedford—Thomas B. M'Elwee, Michael Reid.
Bucks—Josiah Y. Shaw, John Simpson, Joseph Hough.
Chester—James Haslet, James Monaghan.
Centre & Clearfield—John Thompson.
Crawford—David Dick.
Columbia—Joseph Mans.
Cumberland—Jacob M. Haklerman, William M. Sharp.
Dauphin—Hugh Hamilton, John M Forster.
Franklin—Andrew Snively, John Rothbaust, James Dickey
Huntingdon—John Smart, Michael Rhodes.
Indiana—James Elliot.
Lancaster—David Dempsey, Herman Orendorf, Hugh Maxwell, George Withers, Frederick Nagle, Thomas Egan, Henry D. Overholtzer
Lebanon—Christian Ley, Philip Imboden, Joseph Hartman.
Lehigh—Abraham Beidelman, John Horlocker, Daniel Mayer.
Luzerne—John Cummings, Samuel Stewart.
Mifflin—Col. James M'Farlane, Samuel M'Cullough, Samuel Maclay.
Montgomery—James Robinson, Mahlon Van Buskirk, George H. Pawling, Samuel Shoemaker, Clement Barnes.
Northampton—Stockdale Stokes, John Heckman, Philip Odenweider.
Northumberland—Bernard Renn.
Perry—Thomas Gallaher, John D. Creigh.
Union—Dan Caldwell, John Stees.
Venango—George R. Espy
Washington—John Watson, Archibald Cook
Philadelphia—James Mitchell, Thomas Sparks, Wm. Piersol, John Durney, H. M. Fine, Thomas Murland, Tracy Taylor, Dennis M'Cready, Tho. L. Boileau, Alexander M'Clean, Cornelius Tiers, David Wentling, Lewis Diffenbaugh.
Schuylkill—Henry Strough, Jacob Kimmel

Mr Getz from Berks county, read by permission, a letter from Joseph Hiester, Governor of the Commonwealth, declining a re-election.

The convention then proceeded to the nomination of candidates; when *Nathaniel B Boileau* and *Andrew Gregg*, were nominated.

The convention then adjourned until two o'clock, P M

The convention met agreeably to adjournment, when *Jonathan Roberts*, of Montgomery county, was nominated for the office of Governor.

The nominations being closed, it was Resolved, That the members of this convention do pledge themselves to support unanimously, by their votes and influence the candidate who shall receive the majority of votes of the delegates present.

The yeas and nays on the above resolution being called it was determined in the affirmative Yeas sixty, Nays nine

It was then Resolved, That this convention now proceed to the election of a candidate for governor by viva voce.

The names of the delegates were then called over, when it appeared that ANDREW GREGG had *sixty one* votes, Nathaniel B Boileau *nine* votes, and Jonathan Roberts *two* votes.

The President then declared that Andrew Gregg was duly nominated a candidate to be supported by the meeting for the office of Governor for this commonwealth, at the ensuing election

It was then proposed to appoint a committee to draft an address declaratory of the objects of the meeting which being adopted, the following gentlemen were chosen, viz — Thomas Maitland, Adam Shitz Josiah Y Shaw, Thomas B M'Elwee and John Herkman ——And the convention adjourned to meet again at five o'clock. P M

The convention met agreeably to adjournment, when the committee appointed for that purpose reported the following

ADDRESS.

As the constitutional period for the election of a Governor approaches it is customary and right for the freemen of the state to adopt measures in order that public opinion may be concentrated with regard to a candidate for that important office. The members of the legislature, at their last session, undertook the exercise of this unquestionable popular right, and conformably to their direction, a convention of part delegates and part members, assembled at the seat of government, during the session of the legislature, and recommended John Andrew Shulze, a member of the legislature, for the suffrages of the people. It would be superfluous to detail the intrigues that were essayed to effect this nomination: suffice it to say, Mr Shulze was scarcely known beyond the county of his birth, and residence, he was not the person designated for nomination by the people at large; he possessed none of the qualifications, nor has he performed any of the services, that entitle him to it: and it was only through the predominance of legislative influence that he obtained the nomination. Indeed, from the first meeting of the legislature, until the 5th of March when the nomination was made the principles of republican government were outraged with an audacity that hardly deigned to preserve a respect for its forms, and we witnessed the singular spectacle of representatives unremittingly engaged in circumventing their constituents, and frustrating their wishes. Indignant at these proceedings, the citizens of most of the counties of the state, have protested against them; and have appointed delegates to represent their opinions and wishes in the present convention.

The people of this commonwealth cannot evince too much solicitude for the preservation of their republican institutions in their original purity. When one branch of the government manifests a disposition to absorb the powers of any other branch, it is the duty of every good citizen to raise his voice against it; but when any branch shall directly invade the rights of the people, in whom alone sovereign power exists, conduct so dangerous ought to be promptly met and the agents in it consigned to public reprobation.

We cannot fully discharge the duties reposed in us as delegates of a free and enlightened people without calling their serious attention to the violent infringements attempted to be exercised over chartered rights, and the sacred law of contracts by the members of the last legislature, and in which the candidate John A. Shulze, brought forward to receive the highest confidence of his fellow citizens, was conspicuously engaged.—One particular instance of this outrage of law and justice was even carried so far as to infringe, if not annihilate the rights of conscience, in the attempt to deprive a religious society of the privileges secured to it, and guaranteed by the highest authority of our laws—and was only arrested in the last stage of its baleful progress by the firm and enlightened wisdom of the present Chief Magistrate, who, in the faithful and upright discharge of his executive duty, averted this most disgraceful proceeding: And we ask; fellow citizens, what would be the probable consequences of your acquiescence in the nomination of such a person for the chief magistracy, through the direct influence of the members of such a legislature?

Party names have been invoked for the support of the candidate nominated at Harrisbugh on the 5th of March Happily, however, for the people of Pennsylvania, party names can no longer excite that asperity of feeling which warps the judgment and impels men to rush upon their own destruction; and unfortunately for those who invoked them in the present instance, that act sets in stronger relief the feebleness of the pretensions of their candidate. Solid claims are essential to the success of an aspirant to the exalted station of Governor of Pennsylvania. It is a libel upon the public intelligence to say, that in a state containing upwards of a million of inhabitants, there is no citizen so distinguished as to warrant his friends in placing him before the people as a candidate for governor upon his individual merits. Is a man more competent to discern, or better able to point out, the public interest by having belonged to this party or to that at particular periods of his life? No one will pretend to say he is: But taking the members of the Harrisburgh convention at their words, the candidate we now recommend possesses stronger claims upon the democracy of the state than the gentleman proposed by the Harrisburgh convention.

For a period of twenty years Andrew Gregg was elected by a democratic district, or by a democratic legislature, to represent the interests of the people in the state and national legislatures, and when he sought repose in private life retained their undiminished confidence. He was the intimate friend of Jefferson in the most trying political times, both before and after the elevation of that distinguished statesman. And shall it be said that such a man is not worthy the support of his fellow citizens?

To the gentlemen, however, who participated in, and have been arrayed under the banners of the Harrisburgh Convention, we cheerfully resign all the benefits that are to be derived from party strife and contention. We feel too great a confidence in the justice of the cause, in support of which we have convened, to require such aid. For what substantial good, fellow citizens of Pennsylvania, have you ever derived from party excitement? Has it not been the frequent bane of your social comfort without affording any political equivalent? Is it not employed on every occasion to misrepresent and thwart the most praise worthy designs and the happiest plans of the government? Has not the present administration been charged with waste and extravagance, when it is as notorious as the statute book can make it, that the salaries of public officers have been reduced one fourth, and a still greater reduction has been made in the fee bill? It has been accused of entailing upon the people a state debt, when the same statute book demonstrates that a great portion of the million loan was necessary to discharge appropriations made and debts contracted during the preceding administrations. To these unfounded charges have been added, the personal application of the most unbecoming epithets to a chief magistrate who is entitled to our gratitude for his services in "the times that tried men's souls," and whose irreproachable character through a long life, no less than the honors that have been conferred upon him by the votes of his fellow citizens, entitle him to the utmost respect. He has been assailed with every weapon in the power of fruitful malignity to invent; but they have fallen harmless at his feet. Intent only upon the interests of the state and the elevation of its character, he has riveted the affections of his former friends, attracted new ones, and will retire from the tumult of public life with the applause of his countrymen and the satisfaction of having merited it.

Andrew Gregg, who is recommended by this convention for your support, is too extensively known to require a further introduction to his fellow-citizens at our hand. The archives of the nation and the state bear testimony to his talents, republican principles, and public services, as his neighbors and personal friends do to his social virtues and general benevolence of character.—He has passed through public life without being shaken by its storms or seduced by its blandishments; and with principles thus pure, added to a mind eminently gifted, and chastened by long experience, we have the assurance that in his administration, the honor of the state, and the prosperity and happiness of the citizens will be consulted and cherished.

The address having been read and adopted the following resolutions were then offered and passed:—

Resolved, That this convention do recommend to their fellow-citizens throughout the state to call meetings and appoint committees of correspondence in each county for the promotion of the election of ANDREW GREGG, Esq. for the office of governor of this state.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be tendered to the Commissioners of Mifflin county, and to the citizens of Lewistown, generality, for their politeness and hospitality

Resolved That the proceedings of this convention be signed by the President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries, and published throughout the state.

The convention having performed the duties with which they were entrusted, adjourned at 6 o'clock, P. M. *sine die*.

JAMES M'FARLANE,
President.

CHRISTIAN LEY,
JOHN WATSON,
Vice-Presidents

JAMES MONAGHAN,
THOMAS B. M'ELWEE, } *Secretaries.*

New York, May 14.

We have received by the sloop Eliza. New-Orleans papers to the 25th ult The Advertiser of the 23d states the information by the steam boat Favorite, which had just arrived in 6 days from Louisville confirmed the previous intelligence of an uncommon flood in the Mississippi. The river had seldom or never been known so high, and the apprehensions appear well grounded of a general overflow of the country.

It is generally amusing, though sometimes disgusting, to read the speculations and predictions, the panegyrics and animadversions, of those who have kindly assumed the labor of president-making. Each one mistakes his own wishes for public sentiment, and accordingly sets down his political morsel for the edification or deprecation of his guests, decorated with all the tinsel of fulsome applause, or horribly encircled with all the poisonous and deleterious fruits of his dislike One sage logician gives the news, (in advance.) of the success; whilst another quite as logical, presents a similar result in behalf of the nursling of his fond care

It is no novelty in life to see an infant rendered puny and unhealthy by the extravagant kindness and endearments of its nurse, by fair estimation of his favorite; whilst another is forced into vigorous and sturdy manhood by the buffetings and hard usage of the world. The same degree of prudence, we should suppose is indispensable to rear properly a political infant, that is necessary to the healthy growth of a natural one. Therefore we must say, less of your nostrums, gentlemen nature needs not your aid, and we are sure common sense nauseates your quackery.—*Lynch Free Press.*

Liberal Bequest.—Mr. *John Adams* has, by deed of gift conveyed several pieces of land and his library, to the town of Quincy, in consideration of the veneration he feels for the residence of his ancestors, the place of his nativity, and the affection he bears to its inhabitants with whom he has so happily lived for more than 86 years.—The pieces of land consist of eight lots, which he describes; all the profits of which are to be appropriated, along with private contributions, to the building of a stone temple for the use of the Congregational Society of Quincy—and afterwards to the erection of a stone school house, and the support of a school for "the teaching of the Greek and Latin Languages, arts and sciences which a *majority* of the ministers, magistrates, lawyers, physicians, inhabiting the said town may advise." He also conveys "the fragments of my library, which still remain in my possession, excepting a few that I shall reserve for my consolation, in the few days that remain to me."

The term and the spirit in which this bequest is made, are well calculated to touch the heart. Mr Adams is not rich, he has not swelled his coffers at the expense of his country; he has no spacious farms, like the Mexican Grandees, to give away; but a part of the little that he has like the widow's mite consecrated to an affecting purpose; the service of religion, of education, and of literature. A temple, a school house, and a library, are the objects which come within the grasp of his humble beneficence These last memorials from a Revolutionary Patriarch; from one of the first founders of our Liberties (whatever exception has been taken to the four years of his Executive Administration)—are calculated to do honor to his own liberal spirit, and to the character of his country We hail it with respect and gratitude.—*Rich. Com.*

Sparta Tenn April 30—By a gentleman direct from Jasper, Marion county we learn that an occurrence took place in that vicinity, accompanied with the most flagitious outrage, that is almost without a parallel Four men by the names of Jeffrey, Sellers, Moore, and Williams, were in pursuit of a horse thief, and were fired on by some persons in ambush It is stated that Jeffrey was killed on the spot and robbed of his money Sellers and Williams were wounded and one of them dangerous, rendered more so by an additional stroke upon his head by the ruffians after their approach. Moore made his escape unhurt. We shall forbear to mention names.

Knoxville, Tenn. May 2—About two weeks ago, a rencontre took place on the Indian side of Tennessee river, in Marion county Two parties met, one commanded by John H Jeffrey, the other by William Wright On the first fire Jeffrey was shot through the heart, and another of the party was wounded. A third was then knocked down with a gun, and had his head miserably beat and bruised.

New York May 10—The pulling down of the range of houses on the northerly side of Maiden Lane from Pearl street to William street, commenced on Tuesday, and the demolition of 3 large brick dwellings, at one time. 10 of which are of 3 stories, presents a very striking and somewhat curious spectacle. One large substantial three story brick house is we understand, to be removed back in a body to the distance of 15 or 20 feet, by a mechanical contrivance, and with the slate roof and chimneys all standing. The person undertaking this curious operation is the same who removed and lowered from its high situation the large house called *Richmond Hill*, without injuring the chimneys or ceilings. The widening of this narrow part of Maiden Lane, according to the plan, will be a great improvement to the city, and the adjacent property will be much enhanced in value by the measure.—*Evening Post.*

Lancaster, May 16

The spire of the Lutheran Church, in this city, was struck by lightning, on Tuesday last, between one and two o'clock in the afternoon. A portion of the upper part of the rod was melted and the remainder so much heated as to retain its warmth for a considerable time. The dust or smoke which was observed to issue from the upper part of the steeple, induced a belief that it was on fire. An alarm was consequently given and the bells rung, but upon examination there appeared to be no damage done to any part of the building, except the windows, in which upwards of 300 panes of glass were broken

The rod which conducted the fluid is composed of different pieces of iron fastened together by having at the ends rings turned through each other, and wherever the rods were so joined, the rings are distinctly marked on the adjoining wall or wood, by a black circle, as though it had been scorched

It is something singular that this was the only flash of lightning seen, and the only clap of thunder heard during the whole of the day, which was so cold as to be uncomfortable without a good fire.

Disturbance at Harvard College.—We understand that a very serious rebellion has broken out among the students at Harvard College and that almost the whole senior class have left college. This affair is stated to be so serious as to preclude the possibility of a commencement the next season We have not learned the immediate cause of these occurrences.—*Boston Statesman.*

On the authority of a letter received in this city, we learn that the rebellion arose from the dissatisfaction at the appointments for the commencement exercises; and that all the students of the senior class, with the exception of ten or fifteen, *have bound themselves by an oath* to take no part in the commencement

[*Ed. N. Y Statesman*

The Augusta Herald states that the Savannah river began to rise on the 30th ult, and in 42 hours rose not less than *twenty* feet, "All the planting on the river will be lost, altho' it will not be too late to replant."

It is stated in the National Intelligencer, that the Hessian Fly has made great ravages in the wheat fields in the counties of Frederick and Shenandoah, Virginia.

Astonishing Accumulation.—In England, a pound of crude iron costs a halfpenny, it is converted into steel, that steel is made into watch springs, every one of which is sold for half a guinea, and weighs only the tenth of a grain, after deducting for waste, there are in a pound weight 7000 grains—it therefore affords steel for 70 000 watch springs the value of which, at half a guinea each, is thirty-five thousand guineas.

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.

Lexington, K. May 9.

On Monday evening last, the Powder Mill of Spencer, Cooper & Co. in this vicinity, blew up The powder house where the pestles worked was blown to attoms—many of the fragments were lodged in the trees, and scarcely a pane left standing The adjoining house, where six horses were at work on a wheel was blown down and the horses much crippled and burnt No lives were lost—A negro man who attended the mill had just stepped out at the moment of the explosion and escaped unhurt About 200 pounds of powder exploded

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Obituary.

Died, at Bassenheim, Butler County, on the 13th inst. Mrs ARABELLA BELTZHOOVER, consort of Mr. Daniel Beltzhoover, in the 30th year of her age after a painful illness (of a pulmonary character) which confined her to her room for several months She bore her sufferings with christian fortitude and rejoiced in the hope of eternal happiness beyond this life, thro' the merits of her Redeemer. She has left an affectionate husband, with four children, whose loss is irreparable She will be regretted by all who knew her worth. [*Communicated.*

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Parchment Manufacturer, Grant street
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May 23.—3.

S. S. ROBERTS,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public in general, that he carries on the above business in

Market, two doors below Front st.

He engages that the work he may be favored with, shall be executed in the best manner and at the most reasonable prices; and he hopes, by attention to receive a share of public patronage. Country produce and stone coal will be taken in payment for work.

Ready made Clothing,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

May 23—3mo.

House and Sign Painting.

STEWART & JOHNSTON,

Sixth between Smithfield and Wood Streets.

PLAIN & ORNAMENTAL

HOUSE PAINTING,

EXECUTED in a style of workmanship not inferior to any ever done in this city, for an opinion of which, they refer to Mr. *Henry Holdslap*

SIGN PAINTING,

In all the variety of the modern style of embellishment

Any work given to them to execute, will be attended to with the utmost punctuality.

May 23—3THR.

Cash Wanted.

AS the subscriber wishes to settle up his accounts, and has determined to reduce his stock and to bring his dealing to an entire Cash business, he requests all who stand indebted to him on bond, note, or book, to make immediate payment. Those who neglect to attend to this notice, will find their accounts lodged in the hands of *Robert Christy, Esq* for collection, without respect to persons.

Isaac Harris.

May 23, 1823—3t.

Advertisement.

THE subscriber will be much obliged to any person that will give him intelligence respecting the residence of

Mr David Brunson,

Who left Beaver about two years ago last January. He is between eighteen and nineteen years of age; nearly six feet high, and has a fair complexion, and hair lip. Should this advertisement reach the said Mr. Brunson, he is earnestly requested to write to the subscriber, living in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Penna

☞ Printers of papers in the western country, will please to give the above an insertion

David M. Brunson.

May 23, 1823—3*

Estate of Samuel Ewing, deceased.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Ewing, late of Fayette township Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to meet the subscribers at the late dwelling house of said deceased, on the 16th or 17th day of June next, prepared to make payment; at which time and place those having accounts against said estate will please to present them for settlement.

William Ewing, } Exrs.
Isaac Walker, }

May 23, 1823.—3t*

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from *Levi Wilson's*, 5 miles west of Washington, Pennsylvania, TWO NEGRO MEN; one of them an uncommon straight, likely fellow, about 5 feet from 7 to 9 inches high, square shouldered, rather flat nose, and has every appearance of good disposition. He is about 22 years old, and has a stoppage in his speech; wore away a grey linsey roundabout, linen pantaloons, wool hat, and took with him a pair of grey cloth pantaloons, and had odd shoes on; goes by the name of PAYTON; the other, by the name of WILLIAM, is rather spare and bow-legged, small eyes, sharp nose, is turning grey, and appears to be about 32 or 33 years old. He wore away a suit of homespun undyed linsey.—It is presumable they are still in the neighborhood of Washington, if not they will make for Virginia. The above reward will be paid to whomsoever may bring them to me, or my agent in Washington, Pa. or deposite them in jail so that I get them, or FIFTY DOLLARS for either of them.

If lodged in jail, information may be left with *John Fleming*, Innkeeper, Washington.

Thomas Talbot.

May 23, 1823—6t*

Poetry.

The Thistle's grown aboon the rose.

Bold Albin has his lilly brought,
And Alvar boasts Erskine's rose,
Nor shall among the cymbal quake
Green Ireland, of thy lovely isle.
In Scotland grows a warlike flower,
Too rough to bloom in lady's bower,
Till wont when high the soldier blows,
And spurs his courser on the spears,
O there it blossoms—there it blows—
The thistle's grown aboon the rose.

Bright like a diadem our isle smiles
Amongst the battle's burning files
The darkest cloud, the darkest night,
Shall ne'er make dim that beauteous light;
And the last blood that warms my vein
Shall flow ere it shall catch a stain.
For him it shone on fields of fame,
From mountain Bruce till dauntless Grame,
From worthy Spain to Siber's snows,
The thistle's grown aboon the rose.

What conquer'd arm, what nobly spared,
What dem endured, and greatly dared?
What reduced Egypt's burning sand?
What vanquished on Corunna's strand?
What plac'en Maida green blew shrill?
What led in blood Bornou hill?
Rule Britain's dearest life blood rue
Dark Bolgnies and dread Waterloo!
What spirit which no terror knows,
The thistle's grown aboon the rose.

I vow—and let men mete the grass
For his red grave who dare my lese—
Man kinder at the festive board,
Man braver with the spear and sword,
Man higher famed for truth—more strong
In virtue, sovereign sense, and song,
Or maids more fair, or wives more true,
Than Scotland's ne'er trod down the dew,
Round flies the song—the flagon flows,
The thistle's grown aboon the rose.

A NIGHT PIECE.

From Byron's Siege of Corinth.

'Tis midnight: on the mountains brown
The cold, round moon shines deeply down;
Blue roll the waters, blue the sky
Spreads like an ocean hung on high,
Bespangled with those isles of light,
So widely, spiritually bright:
Who ever gaz'd upon them shining,
And turn'd to earth without repining,
Nor wish'd for wings to flee away,
And mix with their eternal ray?
The waves on either shore lay there
Calm; clear, and azure as the air;
And scarce their foam the pebbles shook
But murmur'd meekly as the brook.
The winds were pillow'd on the waves;
The banners droop'd along their staves,
And, as they fell around them furling,
Above them shone the crescent curling;
And that deep silence was unbroke,
Save where the watch his signal spoke,
Save where the steed neighed oft and shrill,
And echo answered from the hill.

Miscellany.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The Boston Statesman, speaking of this work, remarks,—"We have just risen from a feast—the last number of the North American Review.—There is not an article in the whole number, which can fail to be read with more than ordinary interest; and which does not come recommended by a chaste and unexceptionable diction."

From the Statesman's notices of the several articles embraced in the last No. of the Review, we extract the following.

CAPT. JOHN SMITH.

Following this, is a well digested review of the true travels, adventures and observations, of Capt. John Smith, in Europe, Asia, Africa and America," and the "General Historie of Virginia, New England," &c. by the noted settler in Virginia. We present from it an account of a fete given by Pochahontas and her women for the entertainment of Capt Smith. The present edition is an exact reprint of the original published in 1627, 29, as will be readily perceived from its antiquated English.

"In a fayre plaine field they made a fire before which, he sitting upon a mat, suddenly amongst the wood was heard such hydeous noise and shreeking, that the English betook themselves to their armes, and seized on two or three old men by them, supposing Powhatan with all his power was come to surprise them. But presently Pochahontas came, willing him to kill her, if any hurt were intended, and the beholders, which were men, women and children, satisfied the Captaine there was no such matter. Then presently they were presented with this anticke; thirtie young women came naked out of the woods, their bodies all painted, some on one color, some of another, but all differing; their leader had a fayre payre of Bucks hornes on her head and an otter skinne at her girdle, and another at her arme, a quiver of arrowes at her back, a bow and arrowes in her hand; [*Qualis in Eurotæ ripis*] the next had in her hand a sword, another a club, another a pot-sticke; all horned alike; the rest every one with their several devices. These fiends with most hellish shouts and eryes, rushing from among the trees, cast themselves in a ring about the fire, singing and dancing with most excellent ill varietie, oft falling into their infernal passions, and solemnly againe to sing and daunce having spent near an houre, in this Mascarado, as they entered, in like manner they departed."—vol. i. pp. 194, 195.

When Powhatan was proposed to be crowned, it was with difficulty he could be persuaded to go through the ceremony of coronation. The description of this *august* pageant, which follows in certain respects furnishes no bad counterpart to European display; particularly the bestowing of the king's "old shoes and mantell," on a favorite, thereby avoiding the unnecessary *litigation* of a "court of claims."

"The next day was appointed for his Coronation; then the presents were brought him. His Basen and Ewer. Bed and furniture set up, his *scarlet Cloke and apparell with much adoe* put on him, being perswaded by Namontack, it would not hurt him; but a *foule trouble* it was to make him *kneele to receive his* crowning the ceremony was performed. As Captain Smith, our leading of the time, endured so many perplexities, dangers and mortifications, as would fill a little volume; and these having the Crowne in their hands, put it on his head, when by the ecchoing of a Pistol, the Boyes were prepared with such a volley of shot, that the King start up in a horrible feare, till he saw all was well. Then remembering himself to congratulate their kindnesse, he gave his *old shoes and his mantell* to Captaine Newport." &c.—vol. i. p. 196.

We are told of Smith, that

"In addition to the qualities of an intrepid heart and cool head, our hero seems to have possessed the *very convenient* attributes of great personal strength and activity. In a personal encounter with 'a most strong stout salvage,' these accomplishments seem to have stood him in great stead. The Indian warrior having grappled Smith in a way to prevent his drawing his falchion, bore him by main force into the river to drown him. Rather a ludicrous effect is produced by the association of the dignified titles, under which the combatants on this occasion are described. 'Long struggled they in the water, till *the President* got such hold on *the King's throat*, he had neare strangled him; but having drawn his faucheon to cut off his head, seeing how pitifully he begged his life, he led him prisoner to James Towne and put him in chaynes.' It would perhaps be as well for society, if disputes between potentates were arranged in this way more frequently.—We conceive it would be much more to the interests of humanity, for instance, if instead of bringing half the slaves of Russia and Asia together, to slaughter each other on the Danube, Alexander and the Grand Segnior should arrange their differences in this manner of the President and King. If, on this occasion, the Commander of the Faithful were strangled, it would of course, be perfectly in Ottoman etiquette, while a similar death could not be considered ignominious by Alexander, as he is belied or he inflicted it on his father with the folds of his own sash."

CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FUND.

From the article on the Connecticut "School Fund," we transfer a paragraph of much pungency.

"In looking back upon the statements we have thus presented to our readers, one or two remarks are forced upon us. The first regards the noble testimony borne to the characters of the Fathers of Connecticut, by their laws for the support of schools. To feel the strength of this testimony, we have but to compare their condition with these their efforts; to see them, a handful of men, scattered in a few hamlets through the native wilderness, exposed to the most harassing of public dangers the daily and nightly dread of a savage foe; and yet enacting laws, which should send the grand jury twice a year into every family to see that its children, aye, its apprentices, could read the English tongue.' These are the men, to whom our brethren beyond the sea, courteously allude, when they say, that 'the Adam and Eve of America came from Newgate.' How does their conduct and policy contrast with that of the richest and most powerful nation of the present day! What an apparition would it not be at the English Assizes—a true bill found by the grand jury against the proprietor of a cotton factory in Manchester, for that he had neglected to afford his apprentices 'at least so much, as should enable them to read the scriptures and other good and profitable printed books in the English tongue.' Such a bill would transform even Mr. Brougham into *Amicus Curiæ*; and do more to promote the education of the commonalty of England, than all the Bells and Lancasters have done, and all their monitors."

MAJ. LONG'S NARRATIVE.

The subjoined anecdote illustrates a species of "scandalous speculation" practised by an individual under the authority of a law of Louisiana, passed in 1805, authorizing a claim to one section of land in favor of any person who should have actually made *improvements* thereon, previous to the year 1804.

"The time having expired for the establishment of a right, agreeably to the spirit of the law, he took with him two witnesses to the favorite spot, on which he wished to establish his claim, and in their presence marked two trees, standing on opposite sides of a spring, one with the figures 1803, and the other 1804, and placed a stalk of growing corn in the spring. He then brought the witnesses before the commissioners, who upon their declaration that they had seen corn growing at the place specified, in the *spring* between 1803 and 1804, admitted the claim of the applicant, and gave him a title to the land." vol i. p. 51.

A New Method of Making $5 Notes.—A countryman having applied at a store for a few necessaries of life, could not pay for them, as all the notes he possessed were under $5, and the store-keeper would not take them, as it was contrary to law—Being placed in this singular situation, he retired, and an hour afterwards returned with five one dollar notes all neatly sewed together, which he presented as a $5 note. It being a novelty to see a note of this description, and the store keeper's conscience being satisfied, he gave the articles to the purchaser, who went home with sensations of pleasure, in thinking how he so adroitly evaded the law of the land.

Alexandria Herald.

Extract from the sketch of the character of A. Henderson, Esq. late of North Carolina, deceased.

There was one trait in Mr. Henderson's manner of conducting a cause in court, which I greatly admired; it was his manner of examining witnesses. *He was as polite and decorous to them as to the court.* He asked no unnecessary questions; and every witness that came into court, felt a confidence, that from him he should receive no *insolent or impertinent* [illegible]

Boring for Water.—An Englishman, at Tottenham, Mr. Mathew, in the summer of last year, adopted the method of boring through the earth to the main spring at his farm, when he obtained a copious and constant supply of water from a depth of 120 feet, which rises 8 feet above the surface and flowing over, forms an elegant little cascade. It has neither increased nor diminished since the spring was tapped. He tried the experiment with equal success on some neighboring grounds, where, from a depth of 105 feet, water was obtained, rising six feet above the surface of the ground, at the rate of 14 gallons a minute. This method has several advantages over the old method of sinking wells. It is cheaper—safer—and procures the best water.—*U.S. Gazette.*

Ascertaining the Longitude.—An ingenious instrument has been invented by Mr. Harley, in London, for ascertaining the Longitude.—It has been submitted to six naval officers, who concur in opinion that it will completely answer its intended purpose on land, or at sea in calm weather: but they are decided in their opinion of the impracticability of using it at sea in stormy weather, owing to the violent motion to which it will be subjected. This objection however, if it cannot be obviated, must apply to all other instruments of a similar description. The reward offered for the discovery of a complete instrument for this purpose is, we believe, £20,000 - $88 800.

Dissolution of Partnership

H. Bonnet & F. Rouaud,

HAVING this day, by mutual, consent dissolved their partnership; they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the firm of H Bonnet & Rouaud, to call within two months from this date, and make payment, or settle with either Bonnet or Rouaud, who jointly or separately are authorized to receive and settle the same. Whoever neglect this notice will, after the two months be past, have their accounts and notes put in the hands of a proper officer for collection. Those having claims against said firm, are requested to call immediately on H Bonnet, who is ready to pay the same when properly authenticated.

H. BONNET,

Who keeps their old stand in Market Street, besides their former general assorment of every description of

DRY GOODS,

Will shortly receive a fresh and superb Supplement—all of which he will sell at the lowest market price, Wholesale and Retail, for Cash or approved Notes.

January 29, 1823. [F. 7 tf.]

LOCKS,
COFFEE MILLS, &c.

John & James Patterson, Jr.

RESPECTFULLY inform Merchants and others, that they have opened a shop in Market street, Pittsburgh, opposite the Gazette office, for the making and vending of all articles in their line of business,

CONSISTING OF

Locks, Coffee Mills, Latches,
Bed Screws, &c. &c.

Where Western and Country merchants may be supplied wholesale and retail, at all times, with any article in their line, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

J. & J. P. think themselves warranted in saying that any article enumerated above, can be had of them equally good and cheap as in any of the eastern cities.

N. B.—Any of the above articles repaired with despatch.

July 26 t&eowtf

APPROVED

FAMILY MEDICINES.

Dr. Robertson's Elixir of Health,

Celebrated for curing coughs, colds, consumptive complaints, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Vegetable Nervous Cordial,

For the cure of nervous disorders, indigestion, debility, and female complaints, &c. &c.

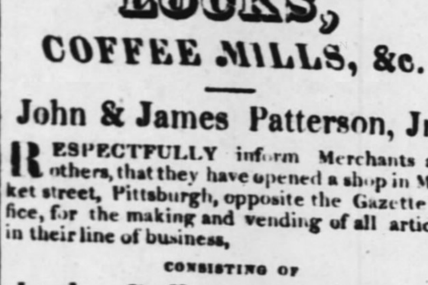
Dr Robertson's Rheumatic Drops,

For the cure of rheumatic complaints, sprains, bruises, scalds, burns, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

STOMACHIC BITTERS,

For strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite, and curing the fever and ague, &c.



For the cure of billious fever, dysentery and other complaints of the bowels, &c. &c.

Dr. Robertson's Worm Lozenges,

An effectual remedy for removing every species of worms in children and grown persons.

☞ The above Medicines are for Sale, GENUINE, in Pittsburgh, ONLY by

H. Bonnet,

MERCHANT, MARKET-STREET,
Sole Agent for the Proprietor.

Feb. 28, 1823.—eow12t

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

JAMES S. CRAFT,

HAS Removed to the Office lately occupied by *Harmar Denny, Esq* in

Third Street,

Third door below Market Street,

where he will devote his entire attention to his professional business.

Jan. 17—tf

BRASS FOUNDRY,
Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

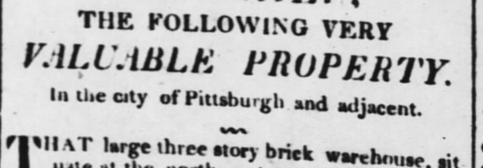
STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing,
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Spelter Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Rags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17—1y



WILLIAM SCOTT,
Plane-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the PLANE MAKING at his old Stand in Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets, where his customers and others can be supplied at the shortest notice, and at the cheapest rate.

All Orders from a distance, accompanied by the Cash, or suitable References, will be attended to.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1—3m

WM. EVANS,

Plane-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business, as usual, at the old stand, in Irwin Street, between Allegheny river and Penn street. Mechanicks are invited to call, as he will sell at the lowest prices for cash.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 28—3mo.

FOR SALE,
THE FOLLOWING VERY
VALUABLE PROPERTY.

In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above. This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

Also,

That frame warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Water-streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B. Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

Also,

Two lots of ground No 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose.

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE.

Jan. 10—tf

FARRIERY.

Ralph Jackson,

RESIDING on the S. W. corner of Grant and Front streets, respectfully offers his services to the inhabitants of this city and its vicinity, in the capacity of

A Horse and Cow Doctor.

The knowledge which R. J. has acquired by many years' practice in the science of Farriery, will enable him, he trusts, to remove many of those diseases which are incident to that noble animal the Horse.

Pittsburgh, April 18.—11t.eow.

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.

June 7

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms, the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALEY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty-five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WAREHOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

may 17

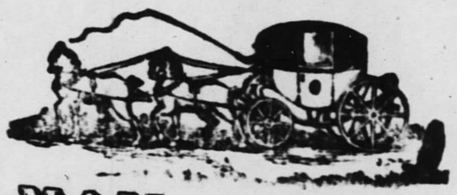
For Rent or Sale

THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets, at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

Pittsburgh and Erie



MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 12. tfyaM11

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received his Spring Supply of

MERCHANDISE,

Which are now opening at his

WHOLESALE STORE, WOOD-ST.

Comprising a general and extensive assortment of

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Selected by himself, with care in New-York and Philadelphia, which are offered for sale, on very low terms, by the Package or Piece.

M. S. Mason

Poetry.

The Thistle's grown aboon the Rose.

Full white the Bourbon lily blows,
And fairer haughty England's rose,
Nor shall unsung the symbol smile,
Green Ireland, of thy lovely isle.
In Scotland grows a warlike flower,
Too rough to bloom in lady's bower;
His crest when high the soldier bears,
And spurs his courser on the spears,
O there it blossoms—there it blows—
The thistle's grown aboon the rose.

Bright like a steadfast star it smiles
Aboon the battle's burning files;
The mirkiest cloud, the darkest night,
Shall ne'er make dim that beauteous light;
And the best blood that warms my vein
Shall flow ere it shall catch a stain.
Far has it shone on fields of fame,
From matchless Bruce till dauntless Græme,
From swarthy Spain to Siber's snows,
The thistle's grown aboon the rose.

What conquer'd aye, what nobly spared,
What firm endured, and greatly dared?
What redened Egypt's burning sand?
What vanquished on Corruna's strand?
What pipe on Maida green blew shrill?
What died in blood Borassa hill?
Bade France's dearest life blood rue
Dark Soignies and dread Waterloo?
That spirit which no terror knows;
The thistle's grown aboon the rose.

I vow—and let men mete the grass
For his red grave who dare say less—
Men kinder at the festive board,
Men braver with the spear and sword,
Men higher famed for truth—more strong
In virtue, sovereign sense, and song,
Or maids more fair, or wives more true,
Than Scotland's ne'er trod down the dew,
Round flies the song—the flagon flows,
The thistle's grown aboon the rose.

A NIGHT PIECE.

From Byron's Siege of Corinth.

'Tis midnight: on the mountains brown
The cold, round moon shines deeply down;
Blue roll the waters, blue the sky
Spreads like an ocean hung on high,
Bespangled with those isles of light,
So widely, spiritually bright;
Who ever gaz'd upon them shining,
And turn'd to earth without repining,
Nor wish'd for wings to flee away,
And mix with their eternal ray?
The waves on either shore lay there
Calm; clear, and azure as the air;
And scarce their foam the pebbles shook
But murmur'd meekly as the brook.
The winds were pillow'd on the waves;
The banners droop'd along their staves,
And, as they fell around them furling,
Above them shone the crescent curling;
And that deep silence was unbroke,
Save where the watch his signal spoke,
Save where the steed neighed oft and shrill,
And echo answered from the hill.

Miscellany.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The Boston Statesman, speaking of this work, remarks,—"We have just risen from a feast—the last number of the North American Review.—There is not an article in the whole number, which can fail to be read with more than ordinary interest; and which does not come recommended by a chaste and unexceptionable diction."

From the Statesman's notices of the several articles embraced in the last No. of the Review we extract the following.

CAPT. JOHN SMITH.

Following this, is a well digested review of "the true travels, adventures and observations, of Capt. John Smith, in Europe, Asia, Africa and America," and the "General Historie of Virginia, New England," &c. by the noted settler in Virginia. We present from it an account of a fete given by Pochahontas and her women for the entertainment of Capt Smith. The present edition is an exact reprint of the original published in 1627, 29, as will be readily perceived from its antiquated English.

"In a fayre plaine field they made a fire before which, he sitting upon a mat, suddenly amongst the wood was heard such hydeous noise and shreeking, that the English betook themselves to their armes, and seized on two or three old men by them, supposing Powhatan with all his power was come to surprise them. But presently Pochahontas came, willing him to kill her, if any hurt were intended, and the beholders, which were men, women and children, satisfied the Captaine there was no such matter. Then presently they were presented with this anticke; thirtie young women came naked out of the woods, their bodies all painted, some on one color, some of another, but all differing; their leader had a fayre payre of Bucks hornes on her head and an otter skinne at her girdle, and another at her arme, a quiver of arrowes at her back, a bow and arrowes in her hand; [*Qualis in Eurotae ripis*] the next had in her hand a sword, another a club, another a pot-sticke; all horned alike; the rest every one with their several devices. These fiends with most hellish shouts and eryes, rushing from among the trees, cast themselves in a ring about the fire, singing and dancing with most excellent ill varietie, oft falling into their infernal passions, and solemnly againe to sing and daunce having spent near an houre, in this Mascarado, as they entered, in like manner they departed."—vol. i. pp. 194, 105.

When Powhatan was proposed to be crowned, it was with difficulty he could be persuaded to go through the ceremony of coronation. The description of this *august* pageant, which follows in certain respects furnishes no bad counterpart to European display; particularly the bestowing of the king's "old shoes and mantell," on a favorite, thereby avoiding the unnecessary *litigation* of a "court of claims."

"The next day was appointed for his Coronation; then the presents were brought him, his Bason and Ewer. Bed and furniture set up, his *scarlet Cloke and apparell with much adoe put on him*, being perswaded by Namoutack, they would not hurt him; but a *foule trouble* it was to make him *kneele to receive his* crowne, he neither knowing the majesty nor meaning of a Crowne, nor bending of the knee, endured so many perswasions, examples, and instructions, as tyred them all; at last by leaning hard on his shoulders, he a little stooped, and three having the Crowne in their hands, put it on his head, when by the warning of a Pistol, the boats were prepared with such a volley of shot, that the King start up in a horrible feare, till he saw all was well. Then remembering himself to congratulate their kindnesse, he gave his *old shooes and his mantell* to Captainn Newport." &c.—vol. i. p. 196.

We are told of Smith, that

"In addition to the qualities of an intrepid heart and cool head, our hero seems to have possessed the very convenient attributes of great personal strength and activity. In a personal encounter with 'a most strong stout salvage,' these accomplishments seem to have stood him in great stead. The Indian warrior having grappled Smith in a way to prevent his drawing his falchion, bore him by main force into the river to drown him. Rather a ludicrous effect is produced by the association of the dignified titles, under which the combatants on this occasion are described. 'Long struggled they in the water, till *the President* got such hold on *the King's throat*, he had neare strangled him; but having drawn his faucheon to cut off his head, seeing how pitifully he begged his life, he led him prisoner to James Towne and put him in chaynes.' It would perhaps be as well for society, if disputes between potentates were arranged in this way more frequently.—We conceive it would be much more to the interests of humanity, for instance, if instead of bringing half the slaves of Russia and Asia together, to slaughter each other on the Danube, Alexander and the Grand Segnior should arrange their differences in this manner of the President and King. If, on this occasion, the Commander of the Faithful were strangled, it would of course, be perfectly in Ottoman etiquette, while a similar death could not be considered ignominious by Alexander, as he is belied or he inflicted it on his father with the folds of his own sash."

CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FUND.

From the article on the Connecticut "School Fund," we transfer a paragraph of much pungency.

"In looking back upon the statements we have thus presented to our readers, one or two remarks are forced upon us. The first regards the noble testimony borne to the characters of the Fathers of Connecticut, by their laws for the support of schools. To feel the strength of this testimony, we have but to compare their condition with these their efforts; to see them, a handful of men, scattered in a few hamlets through the native wilderness, exposed to the most harassing of public dangers the daily and nightly dread of a savage foe; and yet enacting laws, which should send the grand jury twice a year into every family to see that its children, aye, its apprentices could read the English tongue.' These are the men, to whom our brethren beyond the sea, courteously allude, when they say, that 'the Adam and Eve of America came from Newgate.' How does their conduct and policy contrast with that of the richest and most powerful nation of the present day! What an apparition would it not be at the English Assizes—a true bill found by the grand jury against the proprietor of a cotton factory in Manchester, for that he had neglected to afford his apprentices 'at least so much, as should enable them to read the scriptures and other good and profitable printed books in the English tongue.' Such a bill would transform even Mr. Brougham into *Amicus Curiæ;* and do more to promote the education of the commonalty of England, than all the Bells and Lancasters have done, and all their monitors."

MAJ. LONG'S NARRATIVE.

The subjoined anecdote illustrates a species of "scandalous speculation" practised by an individual under the authority of a law of Louisiana, passed in 1805, authorizing a claim to one section of land in favor of any person who should have actually made *improvements* thereon, previous to the year 1804.

"The time having expired for the establishment of a right, agreeably to the spirit of the law, he took with him two witnesses to the favorite spot, on which he wished to establish his claim, and in their presence marked two trees, standing on opposite sides of a spring, one with the figures 1803, and the other 1804 and placed a stalk of growing corn in the spring. He then brought the witnesses before the commissioners, who upon their declaration that they had seen corn growing at the place specified, in the *spring* between 1803 and 1804, admitted the claim of the applicant, and gave him a title to the land." vol i. p. 51.

A New Method of Making $5 Notes.—A countrymen having applied at a store for a few necessaries of life, could not pay for them, as all the notes he possessed were under $5, and the store-keeper would not take them, as it was contrary to law—Being placed in this singular situation, he retired, and an hour afterwards returned with five one dollar notes all neatly sowed together, which he presented as a $5 note. It being a novelty to see a note of this description, and the store keeper's conscience being satisfied, he gave the articles to the purchaser, who went home with sensations of pleasure, in thinking how he so adroitly evaded the law of the land.

Alexandria Herald.

Extract from the sketch of the character of A. Henderson, Esq. late of North Carolina, deceased.

There was one trait in Mr. Henderson's manner of conducting a cause in court, which I greatly admired; it was his manner of examining witnesses. *He was as polite and decorous to them as to the court.* He asked no unnecessary questions; and every witness that came into court, felt a confidence, that from him he should receive no insolent or impertinent *apatment.* He disliked excessively the never ending interrogatories that are frequently put to witnesses, and he disliked still more the noisy and boisterous manner in which these interrogatories are sometimes put. He said this manner was not only undignified and had a tendency to lessen the respect of the people for their Courts, but it often prevented the course of justice by intimidating witnesses, and thereby either suppressing material facts, or giving them an improper coloring.

Boring for Water.—An Englishman, at Tottenham, Mr. Mathew, in the summer of last year, adopted the method of boring thro' the earth to the main spring at his farm, when he obtained a copious and constant supply of water from a depth of 120 feet, which rises 8 feet above the surface and flowing over, forms an elegant little cascade. It has neither increased nor diminished since the spring was tapped. He tried the experiment with equal success on some neighboring grounds, where, from a depth of 105 feet, water was obtained, rising six feet above the surface of the ground, at the rate of 14 gallons a minute. This method has several advantages over the old method of sinking wells. It is cheaper—safer—and procures the best water.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Ascertaining the Longitude.—An ingenious instrument has been invented by Mr. Harley, in London, for ascertaining the Longitude.—It has been submitted to six naval officers, who concur in opinion that it will completely answer its intended purpose on land, or at sea in calm weather: but they are decided in their opinion of the impracticability of using it at sea in stormy weather, owing to the violent motion to which it will be subjected. This objection however, if it cannot be obviated, must apply to all other instruments of a similar description. The reward offered for the discovery of a complete instrument for this purpose is, we believe, £20,000 - $88 800.

Dissolution of Partnership

H. Bonnet & F. Rouaud,

HAVING this day, by mutual, consent dissolved their partnership; they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the firm of H Bonnet & Rouaud, to call within two months from this date, and make payment, or settle with either Bonnet or Rouaud, who jointly or separately are authorized to receive and settle the same. Whoever neglect this notice will, after the two months be past, have their accounts and notes put in the hands of a proper officer for collection. Those having claims against said firm, are requested to call immediately on H Bonnet, who is ready to pay the same when properly authenticated.

H. BONNET,

Who keeps their old stand in Market Street, besides their former general assorment of every description of

DRY GOODS,

Will shortly receive a fresh and superb supplement—all of which he will sell at the lowest market price, Wholesale and Retail, for Cash or approved Notes.

January 29, 1823. [F. 7 tf.]

LOCKS,
COFFEE MILLS, &c.

John & James Patterson, Jr.

RESPECTFULLY inform Merchants and others, that they have opened a shop in Market street, Pittsburgh, opposite the Gazette office, for the making and vending of all articles in their line of business,

CONSISTING OF

Locks, Coffee Mills, Latches, Bed Screws, &c. &c.

Where Western and Country merchants may be supplied wholesale and retail, at all times, with any article in their line, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

J. & J. P. think themselves warranted in saying that any article enumerated above, can be had of them equally good and cheap as in any of the eastern cities.

N. B.—Any of the above articles repaired with despatch.

July 26 t&eowtf

APPROVED

FAMILY MEDICINES.

Dr. Robertson's Elixir of Health,

Celebrated for curing coughs, colds, consumptive complaints, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Vegetable Nervous Cordial,

For the cure of nervous disorders, indigestion, debility, and female complaints, &c. &c.

Dr Robertson's Rheumatic Drops,

For the cure of rheumatic complaints, sprains, bruises, scalds, burns, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

STOMACHIC BITTERS,

For strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite, and curing the fever and ague, &c.

For the cure of billious fever, dysentery and other complaints of the bowels, &c. &c.

Dr. Robertson's Worm Lozenges,

An effectual remedy for removing every species of worms in children and grown persons.

☞ The above Medicines are for Sale, GENUINE, in Pittsburgh, ONLY by

H. Bonnet,

MERCHANT, MARKET-STREET,

Sole Agent for the Proprietor.

Feb. 28, 1823.—cow12t

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

JAMES S. CRAFT,

HAS Removed to the Office lately occupied by *Harmar Denny, Esq* in

Third Street,

Third door below Market Street,

where he will devote his entire attention to his professional business.

Jan. 17—tf

BRASS FOUNDRY,
Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing,
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Spectre Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17—1y

WILLIAM SCOTT,
Plane-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the PLANE MAKING at his old Stand in Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets, where his customers and others can be supplied at the shortest notice, and at the cheapest rate.

All Orders from a distance, accompanied by the Cash, or suitable References, will be attended to.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1—3m

WM. EVANS,

Plane-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business as usual, at the old stand, in Irwin Street, between Allegheny river and Penn Street. Mechanicks are invited to call, as he will sell at the lowest prices for cash.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 28—3mo.

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING VERY

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above. This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

Also,

That frame warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Water-streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B. Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

Also,

Two lots of ground No 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose.

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE.

Jan. 10—tf

FARRIERY.

Ralph Jackson,

RESIDING on the S. W. corner of Grant and Front streets, respectfully offers his services to the inhabitants of this city and its vicinity, in the capacity of

A Horse and Cow Doctor.

The knowledge which R. J. has acquired by many years' practice in the science of Farriery, will enable him, he trusts, to remove many of those diseases which are incident to that noble animal the Horse.

Pittsburgh, April 18.—11t.cow.

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.

June 7

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms, the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frickman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty-five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WAREHOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

may 17

For Rent or Sale

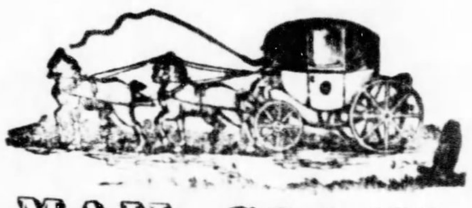
THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets,

at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

Pittsburgh and Erie



MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 12 tfyaM11

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received his Spring Supply of

MERCHANDISE,

Which are now opening at his *WHOLESALE STORE, WOOD-ST.* Comprising a general and extensive assortment of FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Selected by himself, with care in New-York and Philadelphia, which are offered for sale, on very low terms, by the Package or Piece.

M. S. Mason